

Cornelius Rufus Nelson  
25 Bowditch Street

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 629.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1857.

PRICE, UNSTAMPED, 6d.  
STAMPED, 8d.

## THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Mr. J. H. PEPER, F.C.S., A. Inst., C.E., will describe his DESCENT into a COAL MINE, at a Lecture entitled "ASCUT-  
TLE OF COALS from the PIT to the FIRESIDE," in which special reference will be made to the LUNDHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION, the various forms of SAFETY LAMPS, and the general working of COAL MINES. The lectures will be plentifully illustrated with CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS and DISSOLVING DIAGRAMS and PICTURES on the usual Grand Polytechnic scale, and will be repeated every Tuesday and Thursday at Three, and Wednesday and Friday evening at a Quarter to Eight.

The REBELLION in INDIA, one of the GRANDEST SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS ever shown. These Views, pronounced by the "Times" and nearly all the Daily and Weekly Journals as "EXCEEDINGLY BEAUTIFUL and EFFECTIVE," are exhibited every Morning at a Quarter past Four, and every Evening at Half-past Nine, with a highly instructive and interesting Lecture on "THE INDIAN MUTINY," by J. MALCOLM, Esq.

Third Re-engagement of the ST. GEORGE'S CHOIR, who will give their MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, at Eight. Soloists—Mrs. Dixon, the Misses Rycroft, Garstin, and the accomplished Buffo Singer, Mr. George A. Cooper, who will introduce his popular Vocal Caricatures. Conductor, Mr. Newport.

A fine PORTRAIT of HAVELOCK, and a New VIEW of LUCKNOW are now added to the Series of Indian Views, which will be extended as fast as the pictures can be painted from the original sketches.

GRAND "MILITARY CONCERT," by the St. George's Choir, next Monday Evening at Eight.

HOME and SCHOOL for the SONS and ORPHANS of CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES, BLACK-HEATH.

The Rev. W. LANDELS, of Regent's-park Chapel, will preach on behalf of the BUILDING FUND of this Institution, at CRAVEN CHAPEL, MARSHALL-STREET, GOLDEN-SQUARE, on THURSDAY EVENING, November 19th. Service will commence at Seven o'clock.

## NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, 14, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.

Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY MEETING of the Members of the NATIONAL PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY (commonly called the National Freehold Land Society), will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening precisely.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

11th November, 1857.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

Instituted May 10th, 1758.

For children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

PATRON—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Governors of this Corporation are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY, November 27th, 1857, to receive the Half-yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the State of the Charity, to elect Auditors for the year ensuing, and for the ELECTION of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School, viz., Seventeen Boys and Eight Girls. The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Three precisely, after which no Votes can possibly be received.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., November 17, 1857.

Persons subscribing at the Election CAN VOTE IMMEDIATELY. DOUBLE PROXIES for Donations or new Subscriptions may be obtained at the Office between Ten and Four daily, and at the time and place of Election. All Votes Polled for Unsuccessful Candidates will be placed to their credit at the succeeding Elections. SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS will be thankfully received by the Secretary at the Office, 32, Ludgate-hill. Collecting Cards, for persons willing to assist particular cases, may be had at the Office.

## TO the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Two Members of your Board of Direction having unexpectedly resigned their seats, you will be called upon to elect their successors in office on the 15th of December next.

Nine years since you honoured me with your confidence by electing me as one of your Auditors, and, though subsequently I felt it to be my duty to resign the office, I have never failed to appreciate the unanimous vote by which it was conferred upon me.

In asking for a renewal of your confidence on the present occasion, I seek a still higher post of honourable service, and, while conscious of the high qualifications and eminent abilities of your present Directors, I respectfully present myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, with the earliest assurance that I will do my best to vindicate the propriety of your choice should it be your pleasure to elect me.

If you appoint me to serve you as a Director, I shall bring to the discharge of my duties considerable experience in the peculiar class of business which your executive has to conduct, while the length of my standing as a Policy-holder, and the interest which I have taken in the affairs of our prosperous and truly National Institution, are, I hope, a sufficient guarantee of my desire to promote its continued and enlarged success.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,  
Your faithful servant,

CHARLES REED.

Hackney and Paternoster-row, Nov. 12, 1857.

## SPECIAL NOTICE to INTENDING ASSURERS.

The NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT of the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION (Established in 1837, and Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament) is now ready, and may be had free, on application.

This Society is the only one in which the advantages of Mutual Life Assurance can be secured by Moderate Premiums. A comparison of its Rates, Principles, and Progress is invited with those of other Companies.

LONDON BRANCH—66, GRACECHURCH-STREET,

Corner of Fenchurch-street.

GEORGE GRANT, Resident Secretary.

## TO SCHOOL MANAGERS.—A Trained and Experienced BRITISH TEACHER, with high certificate and excellent testimonials, will be disengaged at Christmas.

Address, A. B., 2, Upton-road, Kingland.

## TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, age Twenty-two years, of 3½ years' experience, a SITUATION in the DRAPERY TRADE. Good reference can be given.

Address, P. Z., Post-office, Osmaston, Derbyshire.

## TO DRAPERS and MILLINERS.—WANTED, by an active obliging YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION as MILLINER in a respectable Establishment.

Address, C. S. B., Post-office, Amersham, Bucks.

## WANTED, a SHOPWOMAN, in a CONFECTIONER'S BUSINESS. None but those who have had some experience in business need apply. A Member of a Church preferred.

Apply by letter, stating age, reference, and salary required, to Messrs. Butcher and Hopper, Confectioners, 13, High-street, Gravesend.

## TO GROCERS and TEA DEALERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, age Twenty, a SITUATION in the Wholesale or Retail GROCERY TRADE. Has had five years' experience. Good references.

Address, W. S. W., J. Falkner's, Kettering, Northamptonshire.

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FORKS and SPOONS, 14s. half dozen; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 10s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Pots from 12s. to 40s.; Cruet Stands, with cut glasses, from 10s. to 65s.; Pillar and Chamber Candlesticks.

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TABLE SPOONS and FORKS, 4s. 6d. half doz.; Dessert Spoons and Forks 3s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 1s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Table Spoons and Forks, 8s.; Dessert Forks and Spoons, 6s. 6d.; Tea Spoons 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. half dozen; extra strong, very best Nickel Silver Queen Pattern Table Spoons and Forks, 12s.; Dessert Spoons and Forks, 9s.; Tea Spoons, 6s. half dozen.

## CUTTING'S SUPERIOR TABLE KNIVES

Ivory balance handle, from 12s. to 40s. per doz.; Dessert ditto, from 11s. to 30s. per doz.; Carvers from 4s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per pair; Kitchen, Cooks, Bread Knives, Steels, Knife-sharpeners, &c.

## CUTTING'S POLISHED STEEL FENDERS

and BRONZEDitto, Fire Irons from 1s. 9d. to 50s.; Metal Tea-pots from 1s. 6d. to 12s.; Saucepans, Stewpans, Boilers, Coal Vases, Tea-trays, Glass Chandeliers, Moderator Lamps, from 6s. 6d. to 6l. 10s.; Travelling and other Baths.

## CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, London.

Goods sent to all parts of the Kingdom, Carriage Free.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON'S General Furnishing IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Gasaliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Tarnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c., &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 25, Oxford-street; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Fanny's-place, London.

## J. W. BENSON'S WATCHES.—Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London; established 1780.

Before you buy a watch visit and inspect the magnificent display of Watches of every description, construction, and pattern at this manufactory, or send for the Illustrated Pamphlet, containing sketches, prices, and all the information requisite in the purchase of a watch, with the opinions of the "Morning Chronicle," "Post," "Herald," "Advertiser," "Globe," "Standard," "Sun," "Observer," and numerous other papers, bearing testimony to the beauty, finish, and excellence of these watches. Gold watches at 4l. 4s. to 100 guineas; silver watches at 2l. 2s. to 60 guineas each. A two years' warranty with each watch, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of post-office or banker's order.—J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.

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and Co., HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—HETTONS and TEES, 25s. per ton, cash, the best house coals direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Dock, by the steamers Cochrane, Hetton, and Killingworth, good quality. Russell, Hetton, Wallsend (usually sold at 25s. per ton), 25s. per ton. Delivered, screened, to any part of London, Harnsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All coals drawn to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.





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Although the ready-made department of this establishment is the most perfect in the Kingdom, embracing such a subdivision of sizes that almost every figure is certain of obtaining an elegant and easy fit, combined with first-class workmanship, nevertheless, special figures and special tastes often require garments to be made to measure; to those L. HYAM'S system of business offers peculiar advantages, for at this establishment it is not left to the option of the salesman to fix the price to the customer, but a list has been prepared by the Proprietor himself, and calculated at a uniform and the lowest percentage of profit. L. HYAM earnestly invites the attention of the public to this department of his business, where no imposition or over-charge can take place, every customer obtaining a garment at the very lowest possible price, according to the quantity and quality of the material used. Clergymen, Ministers, and Professional Men will do well to visit this establishment, all the Black Cloths being of a permanent dye, and of warranted durability.

The 17s. Trowsers, made to measure, already so popular, can now be had in a great variety of patterns.

Note the address—**LAWRENCE HYAM, Merchant Tailor, Manufacturing Clothier, and Outfitter, 36, Gracechurch-street, City, London.**

**FACTA NON VERBA.**

The unprecedented success of the far-famed Sydenham Trowsers, invented by **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, Ludgate-hill, has acted as an incentive to them to use every effort to deserve the continued patronage of an intelligent public, so that they now submit their new and beautifully-fitting **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT**, in which is concentrated all the practical advantages of geometrical principles combined with a knowledge of the science of the human frame and its complex laws. For the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** displays the symmetry of the chest and the graceful and manly outline of the human figure, yet admit the greatest freedom of action, without discomfort or any derangement in the garment itself. In this new invention **SAMUEL BROTHERS** will prove their motto by deeds not words, for the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** combines the highest style of elegance and fashion with the most perfect comfort; and they therefore invite a trial, satisfied that the **SYDENHAM GREAT COAT** will ensure for itself an extensive patronage, as it is an elegant and economical garment.

**"WHAT'S in a NAME?"** This query can be answered by **SAMUEL BROTHERS**, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, the inventors of the **SYDENHAM TROUSERS**.

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**BLANKETS for CHARITY.—HEAL and SONS** have now ready their ANNUAL STOCK of BLANKETS, which are made heavier than usual expressly for Charitable purposes.

Sizes.	Prices.	Weights.
1½ by 2 yds.	5s. 8d. per pair.	weight 5½ lbs.
1½ „ 2½ „	7s. 3d. „ „	„ 6 „
2 „ 2½ „	9s. 6d. „ „	„ 6½ „
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2½ „ 3½ „	14s. 6d. „ „	„ 10 „

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**UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S** WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.  
Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."  
—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

13, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.  
Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, **ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S.**, Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; 10, High-street, Islington; and 42, Aldergate-street.

Families waited on daily.

**THE BEST REMEDY for INDIGESTION,** Bilious and Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Acidity of Heartburn, Flatulency, Spasms, &c., is **DR. BRIGHT'S CAMOMILE and DANDELION PILLS**, composed of the pure extracts, combined with the mildest vegetable aperient and aromatic tonics. Ladies of a delicate constitution need not hesitate to make use of them, as they have been prescribed with the greatest success for more than forty years. The extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Bright's Medicine has induced unprincipled persons to sell injurious imitations. The Proprietor, therefore, cautions the public that the signature of his whole-sale agents, Beckingham and Co., Birmingham, is upon the Government Stamp.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, by Ashton, 154, Sloane-street, London; Lynch, 68, Market-street, Manchester; Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull; Balkwell and Son, Plymouth; Hobson, 45, Horse Fair, Birmingham; and all respectable dealers in Patent Medicines, or a box sent free by post upon receipt of fourteen postage stamps.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 629.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 18, 1857.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### CASTE.

It will scarcely be necessary for us, we presume, to call the attention of our readers to the very important Minute of the Executive Committee of the Liberation Society, on the Future Government of India, to which we have given insertion below. The interest which just now attaches to all questions relating to the well-being of our Eastern empire, particularly to those which touch upon the relation of the Ruler to his subjects in matters of religion, will, no doubt, be sufficient to gain for the document the thoughtful consideration which it invites. The principles, which, in their application to Indian affairs, are therein definitively set forth, being those which have always received the support of the *Nonconformist*, and which have been pretty uniformly recognised, of late, by the great majority of our public men, as well as by the most influential organs of the press, require no comment on our part. We assume that they will generally be accepted as sound and incontrovertible. The fourth paragraph, we think, is the only one likely to give rise to serious discussion—and this, not so much from a difference of opinion on the abstract truth which it expresses, as on the expediency of carrying it into effect, in the present condition of the Mohammedan and Hindu populations of India.

We make no apology, therefore, for considering that branch of the question apart from all the others. We believe we shall be best able to explain our views by limiting them to the subject of *caste*—for to this, we can hardly be mistaken in supposing that the fourth paragraph of the Minute mainly refers.

All persons who have studied the social phenomena of the Hindus will probably agree that caste deserves the distinction of being regarded as the curse of India. There are many others—but this is the Aaron's rod which swallows up all the rest. The haughty selfishness to which it ministers in the Brahmin, and the imbecile servility which it engenders in the Sudra—the universal oppression with which it permeates social life—the frightful inconveniences to which it gives rise—the barrier which it presents to everything in the shape of progress—looked at in connexion with the malignant principles upon which it is founded—constitute *caste* in India a more pestilent institution than even the system of slavery in the Southern States of America. It produces a far wider extent of human degradation and misery. It tramples down as large a breadth of human rights. It equally defies the common laws which the Supreme Ruler has imprinted on the nature of man. The only thing to be said in defence of the institution is that it is founded upon what the Hindus believe to be Divine revelation, and that it is, perhaps, upwards of two thousand years old—arguments, by the bye, which are adduced in favour of slavery itself.

The policy of the East India Company, tersely, but, we fear, too correctly described by the writer of a pamphlet\* now before us, as

"prompted by that craving desire to grasp at commercial and political dominion, without honestly assuming the responsibilities such dominion ought to entail, which is, alas! the sin of all our dealings with India," has hitherto given countenance to this infernal system. In the composition of the Bengal army, which has recently read us such a lesson on the advantages to be derived from truckling to native superstition—in the enlistment, upon design, of the majority of those troops, from the caste of Brahmins—in the recognition of all their whims and fancies—in providing a Syce for every mounted soldier of high caste, lest his hand should be defiled by attendance upon his horse—in indulgences more than we can stay to enumerate, the Government of India have sanctioned the system, and have thereby shed over it a respectability but for which the light of European ideas would have tended to expose it to the contempt which it deserves. Even in our public offices, and courts of law, the same compromising spirit has been displayed. The witness of low caste cannot be ushered into court to give evidence, until the magistrate has ordered the matting on the floor to be rolled back, in order that the witness may stand upon the bare ground while giving testimony, to protect Brahmin clerks and writers from pollution. And it is notorious, at least in India, that the weak compliance of the ruling authority with the pretences arising out of caste, so far from winning the respect and gratitude of those in whose favour it is exhibited, does but puff up their self-esteem, excite contempt for their rulers, and encourage the multiplication of scruples cherished solely with a view to illustrate the self-importance of the men who profess them.

Some extenuation of the habits of the Indian Government, or to use their own favourite phrase, its "traditional policy," is to be found in the circumstances under which their dominion was acquired. The conquest of the country was so piecemeal, and was so mainly effected by employing British arms in aid of this or that native potentate against his rivals, that for a considerable period it may have been judged impracticable to maintain a footing in India, save by a studied recognition of native prejudices, however absurd. But surely the time has long since past, especially in the older settled provinces of the empire, for being coerced by fear of consequences into a seeming connivance at so mischievous an evil—and we can ascribe the continuance of that show of public respect with which it is treated to nothing better than the deliberate subordination, by the civil service of the Company, of all considerations of social morality and happiness to the paramount claims of financial and political dominion. The miserable policy has now produced its fruit. Indirectly, but yet mainly, we owe to it the Sepoy rebellion which is now devastating some of the fairest provinces of the empire. We have sown the wind, and we are now reaping the whirlwind.

But it is very far from apparent that the deference paid by the Government of India to the institution of caste can be justified even by the plea of excessive tenderness to the claims of conscience. In the language of the Minute above referred to "no plea of conscience should be permitted to override the plain course of law and equity." "Depend upon it," says the writer of the pamphlet we quoted above, and from whose pages we have drawn some of our illustrations, "the whole system of caste is one enormous and contemptible HUMBUG." We believe it—and beg to adduce in support of this belief the following statement made in London not very long since by Dr. Buiss:—"When the railway was first opened, two of the most eminent native gentlemen in the Presidency, a Hindu and a Parsee, proposed to have the low caste natives debarred from the carriages—a proposition doubly monstrous when it is considered that every man who eats salt contributes to the revenue, out of which the dividends are guaranteed. It was fortunately overruled. All castes are now seen to travel together in the same carriage without a murmur, and this one bugbear which, if yielded to, might have

tended to assist in the perpetuation of one of the greatest curses which ever afflicted the family of man, once braved, vanished like a dream. Again, as in the abolition of Suttee and infanticide, from which we had so long shrunk with alarm, and the admission of the Christian missionary, universally believed, half a century since, to be fatal to our empire in the East—we were reminded that our maxim ought ever to be, 'Be just, and fear not.'"

Yes! "Be just!" This is the maxim on the ground of which we fully concur with the pithy declaration of our Calcutta correspondent, whose deeply interesting communication, inserted elsewhere, we need scarcely invite our readers to peruse, "There must be no more compromise with caste." It is an abomination which no enlightened government should recognise. We do not ask that "the powers that be" should embark in a crusade against it. Let law ignore it—that is all we demand. Let all who administer law, treat it with abhorrence. Let Government frame its whole machinery without so much as acknowledging its existence. Let it stand upon its merits—let it perpetuate its vitality by its spiritual influence—if it can. But when there is no such thing as a preference of classes in the eye of law, in the offices of Government, in the constitution and regulations of the army, in any place of employment or emolument, we shall see how far the system has struck its roots into the conscience. The time is close at hand when British supremacy in India will rest upon foundations far more unassailable than they have ever yet done. When this mutiny has been fully suppressed, it will behove the ruling authority in India, taking its stand upon the immutable principles of justice, to confront with inflexible firmness the social enormities which, under religious pretences, have enabled one class to domineer over others. And we venture to predict, that the effect will be like the breaking of a charm—like the death of a leader to an oriental army. The terrible bugbear will be dissipated. The grim idol will fall into contempt. The curse of India will be repealed. Hope will dawn, after a long and dark night, upon its down-trodden peoples—and blessings upon the conquerors will speedily burst forth from the lips of the conquered. At an enormous expense of money we have put down slavery in the British dominions—but it will need only the sacrifice of a "traditional policy" to sap the foundations of caste. When it ceases to be profitable, it will die out of the conscience. It is a feeding-pipe of human selfishness—cut off the supplies, and it will be abandoned.

### THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

We have received the subjoined copy of a minute, expressive of the views of the Executive Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society in regard to the ecclesiastical questions involved in that anticipated re-construction of our Indian Government which will shortly task the wisdom and energies of the British Parliament and the British people:—

"The Executive Committee of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State-Patronage and Control, having regard to the generally-admitted necessity of modifying, to a large extent, the Government of India, and deeming it highly important to place upon a sound basis the relation of the ruling authority to the religions of the people, think it expedient to record their views, so far as the object and principles of the society require an expression of them, in the following

#### MINUTE.

"1. It is undoubtedly a matter to be earnestly desired, that the Government of the British possessions in India should be framed and conducted upon an acknowledgment that such possessions are held in trust for the highest benefit of the inhabitants, for the faithful discharge of which this nation is responsible to Almighty God. A due regard to that trust will recognise the spiritual as well as temporal interests of the people, and will seek—by personal example on the part of those who are placed in

\* "A Few Remarks, earnestly addressed to the Men of England, Political and Mercantile, upon the Present Crisis in Indian Affairs." London: Darton and Co., Holborn-hill. 1857.



authority—by the principles upon which the civil laws of the country are based, and by the spirit in which law is carried into effect—to place the Christian religion in as favourable a light in the eyes of the natives as its divine origin and intrinsic excellence deserve.

"2. The committee consider it to be the duty of the Government, keeping in view the high object it is bound to subserve, to give the fullest protection to Christian missionary enterprise—to shield from all wrong to their persons, or their property, those who are engaged in the attempt to evangelise the population—to secure from all injury, by wilful mischief, the churches, chapels, colleges, schools, and other effects, necessary to the prosecution of religious objects—and to allow of no impediment to the free action of Christian zeal being thrown in the way by misuse of authority on the part of its subordinate officers. But the Government, having thus cleared the stage for the unrestricted pursuit, by Christian societies of every denomination, of their spiritual purposes, should carefully abstain from officially identifying itself with any of them—and, neither by contributions from public funds, by grants of public land, by appointment to ecclesiastical office, nor by the establishment of ecclesiastical law, should it give countenance to the idea, that to convert the natives to the Christian religion, or to control the efforts of those who within the proper limits of law seek their conversion, is any part of the business of the State.

"3. It will equally devolve upon the Government to guarantee the fullest liberty of worship, teaching, religious celebration and moral efforts to proselytise, to the natives of British India, whatever faith they may profess—to protect the inhabitants from all insult and injury on account of their religious tenets—to guard their temples from wanton desecration—and to abstain from offering to them any civil or official advantage as an inducement to abandon the faith of their forefathers. But, on the other hand, no consideration for the religious prejudices of the natives, nor apprehension of exciting amongst them a mutinous or rebellious spirit, ought to prevail upon the British Government in India to cast a deliberate slur upon Christianity or sanction by official acts—whether in the department of civil, military, or judicial rule—the idolatrous, impure, or persecuting tenets held, or rites practised, by the various races in the country.

"4. As it is incumbent on the governing authority to abstain most scrupulously from the exercise of the power committed to it in the direct support of any of the forms of religion professed by European residents in, and native populations of, the British possessions in India—that being no part of its duty—so, in the administration of justice between man and man—the specific and appropriate function of civil government—no plea of conscience should be permitted to override the plain course of law and equity. The right, grounded on religious pretexts, to annoy, injure, despoil, or destroy others, either in their liberty, their persons, or their property, should not be recognised by any judicial court. Without doubt, the determination of the mode in which this principle may be most safely and effectually reduced to practice, inasmuch as it will come into conflict with the ancient and inveterate prejudices of a large part of the population, will require the utmost wisdom—but it ought to be clearly understood that such is to be the steady aim and policy of the Government.

"By order of the Executive Committee,

"WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chairman.

"J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

"2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, Nov. 16."

#### PROHIBITION OF THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.

The following letter will explain the grounds upon which the incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh-street, has interfered to prevent the repetition of a course of sermons at Exeter Hall:—

3, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.,  
Nov. 5, 1857.

My Lord Bishop,—I have already been in correspondence with your lordship in reference to the proposed series of services on Sunday evenings in Exeter Hall, which, as your lordship knows, is situated in my parish, to be conducted by several of the metropolitan clergy and others from various parts of the kingdom. The promoters of this movement having issued placards notifying to the public that these services will take place under your lordship's sanction, commencing on Sunday next, but without any assent from me, as incumbent of the parish, I am forced into the painful position of either abandoning my duty as such incumbent, or of acting in apparent opposition and antagonism to you as my diocesan, by interposing my veto, which I am well advised will render the proposed meetings illegal. Nevertheless, however painful the position, no other alternative is left me, but to notify to your lordship, with all due respect, that I do not assent to any services being conducted within my parish except by myself or curate, or solely by your lordship as my diocesan.

In thus protesting against public preaching within my parish by strange clergymen, and in an unconsecrated

building, I am only upholding the parochial system which for many centuries has been maintained inviolable throughout England, and am setting my face against a proceeding altogether irregular, and which, if permitted, would prove thoroughly subversive of all discipline and order in the Church, and would tend, beyond all conception, to destroy that form of sound words so essential to the purity and power of our branch of Christ's church.

I am perfectly aware that the originators and promoters of the Exeter Hall Sunday services assert that the provisions of the act of the 18th and 19th of Victoria, c. 66, render my assent unnecessary. If so, why, may I ask, was it so urgently solicited last summer, and the fact of my consent announced in the advertisement? That I did then give my consent—my very reluctant consent, as is well known—I readily admit, but it was by way of experiment only, and that experiment so utterly failed, that I now feel doubly called upon to interpose the veto which I possess.

I am advised that beyond all question the above Act of Parliament in no way dispenses with the necessity of my sanction being obtained. That act, as I am informed upon competent authority, merely renders imperative the provisions of three previous statutes, one of which, as appears from the title, is only for Protestant Dissenters, and the two others (irrespective of the internal evidence to the like effect) have been judicially declared by Lord Hardwick and by Sir John Nicoll (as Judge of the Court of Arches), not to relate to the clergy of the Church of England. Upon this point I cannot do better than quote the words of the late Justice Bayley, in the case of "Farnworth v. Bishop of Chester" (4 B. and C. 555). He says, page 570—"If the vicar has the cure of souls co-extensive with the whole limits of his parish, that casts a very serious and important duty upon him, and he has a right and is bound, as the conservator parochialis, to take care that no person shall deliver doctrine in that parish except under his sanction and authority. It is said that the bishop will never appoint an unfit person, but if the vicar has the cure of souls in the parish he has a right to act on his own judgment, and is not bound to trust to the judgment of the Ordinary." I also take the liberty of mentioning the following cases, all of which have reference to points now brought forward:—"Rex v. Bishop of London," 1 Term Reports, 331; "Dr. Trebec v. Keith," 2 Atkins, 498; "Moysey v. Hillcoat," 2 Haggard, 30; "Bliss v. Words," 3 Haggard, 486; "Carr v. Marsh," 2 Phillimore, 198; and "Barnes v. Shore," 8 Adolphus and Ellis, 640.

Under these circumstances I have felt it my duty (acting under the advice of counsel) to give notice to the Rev. T. H. Davies, whose name is announced as intending to preach in Exeter Hall on Sunday next, informing him of my objection to his so doing, and I most earnestly hope that your Lordship will, by the interposition of your authority, relieve me from the painful necessity of any further proceedings which my exceedingly limited means will be little qualified to carry forward, however much I may deem my duty as incumbent of the parish to be paramount to all other considerations.

In conclusion, I have but to add that I must beg to reserve to myself the right of making what use of this letter circumstances may require.

I have the honour to be, with every feeling of profound respect, my Lord Bishop, your Lordship's ever most faithful and very dutiful servant,

A. G. EDOUARD,

Incumbent of St. Michael's Parish, Strand.

The committee being advised that after this prohibition the services in Exeter Hall would be held by the ecclesiastical law to be illegal, have felt themselves under the necessity of suspending them. The services will, however, be renewed as soon as some other convenient place can be found, of which due notice will be given.

MR. DRUMMOND, M.P., AND THE CHURCH.—We (Union) hear that the Rev. George Raymond Portal, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, some time assistant curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, has been presented to the living of Albury, in Surrey, by his uncle, Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P. The living is worth between 600*l.* and 700*l.* a year. The last time Mr. Drummond exercised the patronage was in 1834, prior to the time when he became a zealous adherent and "angel" to the Irvingite body.

THE ENDOWMENT SCHEME OF THE SCOTCH ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Robertson, Moderator of the last Established Assembly, continues, as Convener of the Endowment Scheme of the Established Church, actively to press its claims upon the upper classes and others. A meeting in support of it was held at Forfar, over which the Earl of Airlie presided. The rev. doctor stated that towards the whole sum of 517,000*l.* necessary to the erection of 150 new parishes, upwards of 300,000*l.* has been already subscribed. The sum which has still to be raised is, therefore, 200,000*l.*, and of this sum only about 210,000*l.* has to be raised on the plan of provincial subscriptions. The remainder will be supplied from local contributions to the several churches of the respective groups, and from the original central fund. Meetings have lately been held at Wick, Galspie, Inverness, and Aberdeen. The principal contributors to the scheme are the Episcopalian proprietors.—*Witness.*

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY REFORM.—The annual meeting of the Association for the Improvement and Extension of the Scottish Universities was held a few days since in George-street Hall, Edinburgh. Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, presided on the occasion, and among the gentlemen present were Sir E. T. Colebrook, M.P., Mr. Stirling, of Keir, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Hanna, Principal Tulloch, and Professors Blackie, Pillaus, and Fraser. Mr. J. R. Stodart, the secretary, read the report of the general committee, which referred in particular to the conference held some time ago with the Lord Advocate, in which his lordship expressed his desire to introduce some Parliamentary measure for the reform of the Scottish Universities at the earliest favourable opportunity. Resolutions were afterwards proposed and adopted expressing the necessity for improving and ex-

panding the Scotch Universities, with a view to meet the demands of the age and the competition of the reformed Universities of England, anticipating from the encouragement given them by the Lord Advocate that the objects of the association would in a great measure be achieved were a sufficient amount of public sympathy and support elicited, and pointing out several of the reforms that were most desired by the friends of the Scottish University system—such as an increase of professorial power and the tutorial element; the establishment of a permanent connection between the graduates and their respective universities, as to introduce the influence of public opinion into the academic body, and a uniform system of examination.

CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY.—The consecration of the new Cemetery for the City of London took place on Monday, in the presence of a large number of persons. The entire enclosure consists of ninety-eight acres of ground, situated in the parishes of Little Ilford and Barking, and lying about six miles eastward of Whitechapel Church; the approach to it along the coach road being one of the best high-roads in the vicinity of London, while the close proximity of the Eastern Counties Railway naturally suggests the practicability of using locomotive power for the purposes of transmission. Of the whole area enclosed, forty-eight acres were consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of London; twenty-eight have been used by Dissenters about two years for interments; and the remainder, about twenty acres, is left available for future appropriation. The total cost of the cemetery, including the chapels, laying out, &c., is 75,000*l.*, which amount was advanced to the City Burial Board by the Corporation of London, and remains as a charge on the consolidated rates. It may be added that, in accordance with a provision of the act of parliament under which the cemetery was formed, arrangements have been made for the interment of non-parishioners on the same terms as parishioners. The consecration ceremony was attended by the Lord Mayor and a large number of civic officials. On arriving at the chapel, prayers were read, and afterwards the Bishop, accompanied by Dr. Shepherd, acting as chancellor, and several aldermen and clergymen, proceeded to the ground, which he consecrated according to the ordinary forms of the church. The musical services were performed by the gentlemen of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. Unexpectedly the Bishop delivered an address, which was solemn and appropriate.

THE REV. J. CAIRD.—The Presbytery of Glasgow met on Thursday in the Barony parish church, and moderated in a call to the Rev. J. Caird, of Errol, the presentee to Park Church, West End.

A NOVEL PROSECUTION.—Legal proceedings are about to be taken against the Reverend William Maturin, son of the novelist of that name, and incumbent of Grangeogorman. His offence is the omission to celebrate divine service on the 5th November, in obedience to the commands of some Act of Parliament.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.—On All Saints'-day a most extraordinary circumstance took place in Rhos-y-medre Church, Rhubabon. It was known in the neighbourhood that the Rev. R. W. Morgan, of Tregynon, had come to Plas Madoe on the 28th ult. On Sunday, Mr. Morgan was the guest of the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., incumbent of Rhos-y-medre, and, in company with his family, attended public worship in the parish church. It was sacrament Sunday, and the congregation more numerous than usual. The rubric of the church requires that when a clergyman communicates the consecrated elements should be delivered to him before the other communicants. On the Rev. Mr. Morgan presenting himself and kneeling at the table, the consecrated bread was duly administered to him by the incumbent, the Rev. J. Edwards. The administration of the cup representing the blood of the Saviour should have followed, but to the inexpressible amazement of the congregation, it was withheld and refused Mr. Morgan by the assistant minister, the Rev. D. R. Davies, the stipendiary curate of the district. Mr. Morgan continued to kneel for several minutes at the altar, then rose, and, without speaking a word, retired to the incumbent's pew. The pain and distress of the congregation at this scene may be better conceived than described. On Mr. Davies being requested by the vicar in the vestry, in the presence of Mr. Morgan, to assign his reasons for thus publicly excommunicating a clergyman of the Church of England from its communion, he replied, "Because I do not think Mr. Morgan is in charity with all his neighbours." The Rev. D. R. Davies is an extreme Puseyite, holding very high doctrines on priestly authority and the powers of the church. On a recent occasion he declined to be present at a festive treat given by a gentleman of large property in the neighbourhood to the children of the various schools, alleging "that he could not sanction with his presence any communication between the children of the Church and the children of Dissenters, heretics, and schismatics, who were out of the pale of salvation."—*Carnarvon Herald.*

#### Religious Intelligence.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES IN CROYDON.—A highly creditable movement has been undertaken in this large town by a committee composed of members of several denominations, with the view of bringing the working classes under the influence of Christian teaching. The Committee, in a circular to the inhabitants, state that the Lecture Hall has been placed at their disposal for the winter months, and that several of the



leading ministers in London and elsewhere, have engaged to take part in the services, which will be commenced on Sunday evening next by an address from the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A. Amongst others who have engaged to attend are the Revs. E. White, R. S. Bayley, E. S. Pryce, Basil H. Cooper, J. Baldwin Brown, W. Brock, E. Paxton Hood, R. H. Smith, and F. Tipler, and Edward Miall, Esq. The Committee also expect to secure the services of some popular members of the Established Church.

**NEW PECKHAM.**—A public meeting was held in Arthur-street Chapel, Old Kent-road, on Wednesday the 11th inst., to promote the building of a new chapel for the congregation worshipping in that place. The Rev. D. Nimmo, the minister, had tendered his resignation in consequence of his doubts whether the necessary funds could be raised, but has been induced to abandon his intention by the congregation promptly coming forward to make up the sum required before a grant from the London Chapel Building Society could be obtained. Tea was provided in the chapel at five o'clock, to which nearly 200 sat down. At the conclusion a public meeting was held: the Rev. J. Burnet, of Camberwell, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. J. Adey, the chairman having made some appropriate remarks, called upon the Rev. D. Nimmo, who read a brief history of the congregation in connexion with the new chapel movement, drawn up at the request of the committee. By this statement it appears the first service in the place was attended by only ten persons, all of whom were mere casual hearers; now almost all the seats are let. The church, which was formed three or four years ago with sixteen members, has now upwards of fifty communicants. Six hundred pounds had been raised, but 800*l.* was required before the grant from the London Chapel Building Society could be obtained. The congregation has already promised 150*l.*, and engages to raise the whole sum within twelve months. The rev. gentleman also adverted to the circumstances which had led him to resign and to resume his charge. The meeting was then addressed by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Massie, and by the Revs. Messrs. Pigg, of Marlborough Chapel, Wilton, of Aberdeen, and others.

**CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.**—A social meeting of the members of the church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship, was held on Monday, the 9th inst., to celebrate the first anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. A. M. Henderson, as pastor. A large number of friends took tea together in the school-room adjoining the chapel, which had been tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. After tea a crowded meeting was held at which the pastor presided, and in a brief introductory address, expressed his deep thankfulness at their being permitted to meet on such an occasion to rejoice together at the blessings which God had vouchsafed to them during the past year. Mr. Froud, the senior deacon, then made a short statement, in which, after cursorily referring to the state of the church subsequent to the decease of its late lamented pastor, the Rev. John Blackburn, alluded to the indications that the church had acted under Divine direction in the choice they had made. The congregation, since the commencement of Mr. Henderson's ministry had very largely increased, and upwards of 130 members had been added to the church during the year. The Rev. W. Landels, of Regent's-park, in a very earnest and impressive address urged upon the members the importance of devoted labour in the cause of Christ, and exhorted them to seek constantly to attain a higher standard of piety, and to live the truths they profess to believe. Several addresses were afterwards delivered by members of the church in reference to the various agencies in operation; and after a few words of earnest and affectionate counsel from the pastor, the meeting was concluded by singing the Doxology and prayer.

**CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.**—A crowded meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in Southwark, to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the effort to raise the fund for the erection of the Memorial Church. Letters expressive of earnest and deep sympathy were read from Mr. Alderman Wire, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Churchill, and other warm friends of the movement. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. John Waddington, the Rev. John Kennedy, of Stepney; the Rev. W. Tyler; Rev. Geo. Prichard, formerly of Tahiti; and other gentlemen. The speakers referred, in strong terms, to the trials and sacrifices of the church; and the determination was expressed to make a vigorous effort to put the roof on the building. Resolutions of thanks were passed to W. Armitage, Esq., of Manchester; Josiah Churchill, Esq., of Birmingham; Samuel Morley, Esq.; Joshua Wilson, Esq.; the Hon. W. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston; and to the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, for their kind and seasonable aid in the recent emergency. It was intimated that negotiations were pending for obtaining the funds originally collected for the object; and it was announced that the next meeting would be speedily held to report the result.

**REV. ARTHUR MURSELL'S SUNDAY LECTURES.**—"To-morrow."—The Rev. Arthur Mursell delivered his second lecture in the Free Trade Hall on Sunday afternoon, upon "To-morrow." The lecture commenced, according to announcement, at three o'clock, but long before two o'clock continuous streams of living masses were flowing from every street and alley in the neighbourhood of Peter-street to the point of attraction. By half-past two o'clock every inch of room within the spacious hall was densely packed, and thousands went away unable to gain admission. The chair was occupied by Mr. Fisher,

who, in introducing Mr. Mursell, intimated that it would be more in accordance with the feelings of the lecturer if the audience refrained from giving expression to their feelings by clapping their hands,—a request which was made, probably, in consequence of the disposition evinced at the first lecture to applaud the remarks made. Mr. Mursell then rose and delivered his lecture. At the conclusion, Mr. Mursell referred to the correspondence which had appeared in the newspapers, and stated that it was the intention of himself and the three gentlemen who formed the executive, to carry out the object they had in view. They intended, there or elsewhere, while they could get the working classes to follow them, to pursue their object irrespective of what might be said by the writers in the newspapers. The Doxology was then sung by the immense mass of people with a sublime and almost startling effect, and Mr. Mursell concluded the meeting by pronouncing the benediction.—*Manchester Examiner.*

**HARLOW, ESSEX.**—Services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. F. Edwards, B.A., as minister of the Baptist chapel in this place, were held on Tuesday, November 3rd. In the afternoon, after prayer by the Rev. R. Richards, of Ware, the Rev. J. Angus, D.D., President of Regent's-park College, delivered an earnest address to the minister, and the Rev. E. Edwards, of Chard, preached an appropriate sermon to the people. In the evening of the same day a public meeting was held at which the Rev. Thomas Finch, the late pastor, presided. Suitable and earnest addresses were delivered by the following ministers and friends:—The Revs. S. Brawn, of Loughton; Dr. Angus; C. Berry, of Hatfield-heath; J. Wood, of Sawbridgeworth; H. C. Leonard, M.A., of Regent's-park College; E. Edwards, of Chard; S. Pearce, of Romford; and C. Barnard, Esq. Mr. Pink, the senior deacon, narrated the circumstances which led to the connexion between Mr. Edwards and the church; and Mr. Edwards then stated the reasons which induced him to accept the invitation and the truths he intended to make prominent in his ministry.

**SUNDAY SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.**—On Sunday afternoon the Sunday services at the Mechanics' Institute were commenced by the Rev. H. Dowson, who gave an address on "Our present national calamities improved," taking as his text Psalm xxxvii. 7, &c. There was a numerous attendance of the class for whom these services are designed. The mutiny in India, and the present stagnation of commerce, were the national calamities to which attention was directed, and to which the preacher applied the lessons educible from the text.—*Bradford Observer.*

**TIVERTON.—PRESENTATION TO THE REV. H. MADGIN.**—A valedictory service was held in the Independent Chapel on Monday evening, November 2nd, on the occasion of the Rev. Henry Madgin resigning the pastoral charge over the church. The meeting was numerously attended. A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered, F. S. Genis, Esq., read an address of regret and confidence, which referred to the happy spirit of union which had prevailed between pastor and flock. Besides the gratifying allusions to the ministerial labours of Mr. Madgin, the address said:—

We are also conscious how much we are indebted to your exertions, and Christian and philanthropic spirit, for effecting some most beneficial changes in the town. We allude to the formation of the Athenaeum, in which you took so active and prominent a part, where a noble library has been collected, with large and commodious reading-rooms, for the benefit of all classes of society. We must also refer to the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association, Dispensary, and Provident Society, for which you also devoted much of your time and labour, to further the interest of a most important class of our population. We cannot forget, that on all occasions of a public character to promote the spiritual, mental, and moral welfare of your fellow-townsmen, you have been first and foremost in assisting to carry out the work of benevolence and practical usefulness.

Mr. Stephenson, one of the superintendents of the school, then presented Mr. Madgin with a purse and six sovereigns, from the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath-school, with a kind and affectionate address. Mr. Madgin, in responding to the addresses, said:—

During the period I have been here, I have, I believe, enjoyed your confidence and love. I do not remember that anything has occurred to sever or weaken the bond which unites us. . . . During my pastorate here nearly 300 members have been added to the church. I am now, in the good providence of God, called upon to leave you for another sphere of labour. Circumstances have transpired which render it desirable that I should remove to the place where my children are, and I am sure that there is not one here who would disregard the parental duty. Do not despair as to another minister. Seek direction and guidance from above. I pray that you may have one after God's own heart. One who shall set you an example worthy of his Gospel, and who shall feed you with wisdom and knowledge.

The meeting concluded with singing, and prayer for a special blessing to rest on the minister in his new sphere of labour.

**EXTENDED EPISCOPAL AND MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preside over a public meeting which is to be held on the 26th inst., for the purpose of aiding the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in carrying out the following measures:—1. To double (at least) the number of the society's European missionaries in India, and to promote by every available means the education, training, and ordination of the more advanced native converts for the work of the Christian ministry among their own countrymen. 2. To found new and strengthen existing missions in

the presidential and other principal cities of India, wherever there may appear to be the best opening, with a view to bring the truths of Christianity before the minds of the upper as well as of the lower classes in those great centres of population. 3. To press again upon the attention of the Indian Government the urgent necessity of a subdivision of the enormous dioceses of Calcutta and Madras, and especially to insist upon the desirableness of establishing a bishopric for the Punjab, another for the North-Western Provinces, and a third for the province of Tinnevelly. 4. To encourage the establishment of industrial boarding schools, both for boys and girls, as the best means of improving the habits and tone of mind of the native Christian community. In addition to the new bishoprics above mentioned, the archbishop and bishops who form the council of the society are of opinion that before many years it will be necessary still further to provide for the extension of sees, and that a new bishopric must be created for Arracan, Pegue, and Tenasserim; one for Assam and the North-East frontier; one for Orissa; and one for Berar, Saugor, and the ceded districts of the Nerbudda. These, however, they do not intend at the present to press upon the attention of the Government.

**CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.**—On Monday afternoon week, a public meeting was held in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, for the purpose of forming, in connexion with the present Indian crisis, an association for the removal of all Government encouragement of caste, connexion with idolatry, and opposition to the profession and the promulgation of Christianity in the East. There was a pretty large attendance, chiefly of ladies. Colonel Anderson, R.H.A., presided; and on the platform were Mr. Adam Black, M.P., Mr. Charles Cowan, M.P., Sir William Johnston, Lord Benholme, Rev. Drs. Alexander Candlish, Hanna, Hunter, Begg, Duncan, Andrew Thomson, and M'Farlane (Dalkeith), Colonel Wakefield, Major Davidson, H.E.I.C.S., Mr. Findlay Anderson, Dr. Tweedie, Rev. Mr. Robertson, Rev. Mr. Lewis (Leith), D. MacLagan, Rev. Mr. Hardie, &c. One of the resolutions adopted was to the effect that, for the purposes of inquiry, deliberation, and action, an association be formed in Edinburgh, to subsist so long as it may be needed for the end in view, and that the said association or its committee be authorised to take immediate steps for promoting the establishment of similar associations all over Scotland, so that, if it shall be deemed expedient, a national movement and demonstration in this great cause might be made; that the association is not to form a new mission, but to aid in the evangelisation of India by protesting against all Government countenance of caste, connexion with idolatry, and opposition to the profession and propagation of Christianity.

**THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN,** late President of the Lancashire Independent College, has accepted the pastoral charge of the Uxbridge Independents.

**THE REV. WILLIAM BEALBY,** formerly of University College, and late of Oaken Gates, Salop, has received a cordial invitation to become the pastor of the church assembling in Northgate-street Chapel, Bury St. Edmund's.

**THE REV. HENRY LEE,** late of Gainsborough, has accepted the invitation to succeed the Rev. John Davies, who for thirty-one years was the honoured pastor of the Independent church and congregation, Daventry. He entered upon the duties of his new sphere on the second Sabbath in November.

**THE REV. THOMAS JOWETT,** of Gainsborough, has received and accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation from the church and congregation assembling for worship in the Independent chapel, Wigston Magna, near Leicester, to become their pastor, and purposes entering on his labours on Lord's day, the 22nd inst.

**THE REV. W. DIXON,** late of Spring Head, Saddleworth, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in Ebenezer Chapel, Boston Spa, and purposes entering on his new sphere of labour early in December.

**MR. JOSEPH FOWLER,** of Western College, has received and accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the congregation meeting in Potternewton Tabernacle, Leeds, and intends entering on his labours in that place on Sunday, November 22nd instant.

## Correspondence.

### AN IMPOSTER IN LONDON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you for the benefit of all whom it may concern, kindly insert the following in the columns of your paper.

A young man, who is, I believe, the son of a deacon of a Congregational church, is paying visits to different ministers in the neighbourhood of London, for the purpose of getting money out of them. The means he adopts to effect this may be described in one word—"lying." He, no doubt, goes to each with a different tale; it would be useless, therefore, for me to give you the story by which I was entrapped. That he wants to get a passage to New Zealand—that he has been robbed—has met with divers "moving accidents by flood and field," and which is particularly noticeable—that he is under deep religious impressions from a sermon he "heard you preach last night," form his stock in trade—and he makes use of them with considerable dexterity. A hue and cry description of him would, I imagine, be somewhat to this effect—5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, thick but not curly hair, general appearance that of a young country farmer tolerably well to do, in his speech a strong eastern counties accent.

As he has practised his art in the country as well as in the town, the insertion of this in your paper



authority—by the principles upon which the civil laws of the country are based, and by the spirit in which law is carried into effect—to place the Christian religion in as favourable a light in the eyes of the natives as its divine origin and intrinsic excellence deserve.

"2. The committee consider it to be the duty of the Government, keeping in view the high object it is bound to subserve, to give the fullest protection to Christian missionary enterprise—to shield from all wrong to their persons, or their property, those who are engaged in the attempt to evangelise the population—to secure from all injury, by wilful mischief, the churches, chapels, colleges, schools, and other effects, necessary to the prosecution of religious objects—and to allow of no impediment to the free action of Christian zeal being thrown in the way by misuse of authority on the part of its subordinate officers. But the Government, having thus cleared the stage for the unrestricted pursuit, by Christian societies of every denomination, of their spiritual purposes, should carefully abstain from officially identifying itself with any of them—and, neither by contributions from public funds, by grants of public land, by appointment to ecclesiastical office, nor by the establishment of ecclesiastical law, should it give countenance to the idea, that to convert the natives to the Christian religion, or to control the efforts of those who within the proper limits of law seek their conversion, is any part of the business of the State.

"3. It will equally devolve upon the Government to guarantee the fullest liberty of worship, teaching, religious celebration and moral efforts to proselytise, to the natives of British India, whatever faith they may profess—to protect the inhabitants from all insult and injury on account of their religious tenets—to guard their temples from wanton desecration—and to abstain from offering to them any civil or official advantage as an inducement to abandon the faith of their forefathers. But, on the other hand, no consideration for the religious prejudices of the natives, nor apprehension of exciting amongst them a mutinous or rebellious spirit, ought to prevail upon the British Government in India to cast a deliberate slur upon Christianity or sanction by official acts—whether in the department of civil, military, or judicial rule—the idolatrous, impure, or persecuting tenets held, or rites practised, by the various races in the country.

"4. As it is incumbent on the governing authority to abstain most scrupulously from the exercise of the power committed to it in the direct support of any of the forms of religion professed by European residents in, and native populations of, the British possessions in India—that being no part of its duty—so, in the administration of justice between man and man—the specific and appropriate function of civil government—no plea of conscience should be permitted to override the plain course of law and equity. The right, grounded on religious pretences, to annoy, injure, despoil, or destroy others, either in their liberty, their persons, or their property, should not be recognised by any judicial court. Without doubt, the determination of the mode in which this principle may be most safely and effectually reduced to practice, inasmuch as it will come into conflict with the ancient and inveterate prejudices of a large part of the population, will require the utmost wisdom—but it ought to be clearly understood that such is to be the steady aim and policy of the Government.

"By order of the Executive Committee,

"WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chairman.

"J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

"2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street, Nov. 16."

#### PROHIBITION OF THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.

The following letter will explain the grounds upon which the incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh-street, has interfered to prevent the repetition of a course of sermons at Exeter Hall:—

3, Upper Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.,  
Nov. 3, 1857.

My Lord Bishop, I have already been in correspondence with your lordship in reference to the proposed series of services on Sunday evenings in Exeter Hall, which, as your lordship knows, is situated in my parish, to be conducted by several of the metropolitan clergy and others from various parts of the kingdom. The promoters of this movement having issued placards notifying to the public that these services will take place under your lordship's sanction, commencing on Sunday next, but without any assent from me, as incumbent of the parish, I am forced into the painful position of either abandoning my duty as such incumbent, or of acting in apparent opposition and antagonism to you as my diocesan, by interposing my veto, which I am well advised will render the proposed meetings illegal. Nevertheless, however painful the position, no other alternative is left me, but to notify to your lordship, with all due respect, that I do not assent to any services being conducted within my parish except by myself or curate, or solely by your lordship as my diocesan.

In thus protesting against public preaching within my parish by strange clergymen, and in an unconsecrated

building, I am only upholding the parochial system which for many centuries has been maintained inviolable throughout England, and am setting my face against a proceeding altogether irregular, and which, if permitted, would prove thoroughly subversive of all discipline and order in the Church, and would tend, beyond all conception, to destroy that form of sound words so essential to the purity and power of our branch of Christ's church.

I am perfectly aware that the originators and promoters of the Exeter Hall Sunday services assert that the provisions of the act of the 18th and 19th of Victoria, c. 86, render my assent unnecessary. If so, why, may I ask, was it so urgently solicited last summer, and the fact of my assent announced in the advertisement? That I did then give my assent—my very reluctant assent, as is well known—I readily admit, but it was by way of experiment only, and that experiment so utterly failed, that I now feel doubly called upon to interpose the veto which I possess.

I am advised that beyond all question the above Act of Parliament in no way dispenses with the necessity of my sanction being obtained. That act, as I am informed upon competent authority, merely renders imperative the provisions of three previous statutes, one of which, as appears from the title, is only for Protestant Dissenters, and the two others (irrespective of the internal evidence to the like effect) have been judicially declared by Lord Hardwick and by Sir John Nicoll (as Judge of the Court of Arches), not to relate to the clergy of the Church of England. Upon this point I cannot do better than quote the words of the late Justice Bayley, in the case of "Farnworth v. Bishop of Chester" (4 R. and C. 555). He says, page 570—"If the vicar has the cure of souls co-extensive with the whole limits of his parish, that casts a very serious and important duty upon him, and he has a right and is bound, as the *consecrator parochialis*, to take care that no person shall deliver doctrine in that parish except under his sanction and authority. It is said that the bishop will never appoint an unfit person, but if the vicar has the cure of souls in the parish he has a right to act on his own judgment, and is not bound to trust to the judgment of the Ordinary." I also take the liberty of mentioning the following cases, all of which have reference to points now brought forward:—"Rex v. Bishop of London," 1 Term Reports, 331; "Dr. Treble v. Keith," 2 Atkins, 498; "Moysey v. Hillcoat," 2 Haggard, 30; "Bliss v. Words," 3 Haggard, 486; "Carr v. Marsh," 2 Phillimore, 198; and "Garnes v. Shore," 8 Adolphus and Ellis, 640.

Under these circumstances I have felt it my duty (acting under the advice of counsel) to give notice to the Rev. T. H. Davies, whose name is announced as intending to preach in Exeter Hall on Sunday next, informing him of my objection to his so doing, and I most earnestly hope that your Lordship will, by the interposition of your authority, relieve me from the painful necessity of any further proceedings which my exceedingly limited means will be little qualified to carry forward, however much I may deem my duty as incumbent of the parish to be paramount to all other considerations.

In conclusion, I have but to add that I must beg to reserve to myself the right of making what use of this letter circumstances may require.

I have the honour to be, with every feeling of profound respect, my Lord Bishop, your Lordship's ever most faithful and very dutiful servant,

A. G. EDUCART.

Incumbent of St. Michael's Parish, Strand.

The committee being advised that after this prohibition the services in Exeter Hall would be held by the ecclesiastical law to be illegal, have felt themselves under the necessity of suspending them. The services will, however, be renewed as soon as some other convenient place can be found, of which due notice will be given.

MR. DRUMMOND, M.P., AND THE CHURCH.—We (*Union*) hear that the Rev. George Raymond Portal, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, some time assistant curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, has been presented to the living of Albury, in Surrey, by his uncle, Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P. The living is worth between 600*l.* and 700*l.* a year. The last time Mr. Drummond exercised the patronage was in 1834, prior to the time when he became a zealous adherent and "angel" to the Irvingite body.

THE ENDOWMENT SCHEME OF THE SCOTCH ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. Robertson, Moderator of the last Established Assembly, continues, as Convener of the Endowment Scheme of the Established Church, actively to press its claims upon the upper classes and others. A meeting in support of it was held at Forfar, over which the Earl of Airlied presided. The rev. doctor stated that towards the whole sum of 517,000*l.* necessary to the erection of 150 new parishes, upwards of 300,000*l.* has been already subscribed. The sum which has still to be raised is, therefore, 200,000*l.*, and of this sum only about 210,000*l.* has to be raised on the plan of provincial subscriptions. The remainder will be supplied from local contributions to the several churches of the respective groups, and from the original central fund. Meetings have lately been held at Wick, Glespie, Inverness, and Aberdeen. The principal contributors to the scheme are the Episcopalian proprietors. —*Witness.*

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY REFORM.—The annual meeting of the Association for the Improvement and Extension of the Scottish Universities was held a few days since in George-street Hall, Edinburgh. Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, presided on the occasion, and among the gentlemen present were Sir E. T. Colebrook, M.P., Mr. Stirling, of Keir, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Hanna, Principal Talloch, and Professors Blackie, Pillans, and Fraser. Mr. J. R. Stodart, the secretary, read the report of the general committee, which referred in particular to the conference held some time ago with the Lord Advocate, in which his lordship expressed his desire to introduce some Parliamentary measure for the reform of the Scottish Universities at the earliest favourable opportunity. Resolutions were afterwards proposed and adopted expressing the necessity for improving and ex-

panding the Scotch Universities, with a view to meet the demands of the age and the competition of the reformed Universities of England, anticipating from the encouragement given them by the Lord Advocate that the objects of the association would in a great measure be achieved were a sufficient amount of public sympathy and support elicited, and pointing out several of the reforms that were most desired by the friends of the Scottish University system—such as an increase of professorial power and the tutorial element; the establishment of a permanent connexion between the graduates and their respective universities, so as to introduce the influence of public opinion into the academical body, and a uniform system of examination.

CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY.—The consecration of the new Cemetery for the City of London took place on Monday, in the presence of a large number of persons. The entire enclosure consists of ninety-eight acres of ground, situated in the parishes of Little Ilford and Barking, and lying about six miles eastward of Whitechapel Church; the approach to it along the coach road being one of the best high-roads in the vicinity of London, while the close proximity of the Eastern Counties Railway naturally suggests the practicability of using locomotive power for the purposes of transmission. Of the whole area enclosed, forty-eight acres were consecrated on Monday by the Bishop of London; twenty-eight have been used by Dissenters about two years for interments; and the remainder, about twenty acres, is left available for future appropriation. The total cost of the cemetery, including the chapels, laying out, &c., is 75,000*l.*, which amount was advanced to the City Burial Board by the Corporation of London, and remains as a charge on the consolidated rates. It may be added that, in accordance with a provision of the act of parliament under which the cemetery was formed, arrangements have been made for the interment of non-parishioners on the same terms as parishioners. The consecration ceremony was attended by the Lord Mayor and a large number of civic officials. On arriving at the chapel, prayers were read, and afterwards the Bishop, accompanied by Dr. Shepherd, acting as chancellor, and several aldermen and clergymen, proceeded to the ground, which he consecrated according to the ordinary forms of the church. The musical services were performed by the gentlemen of the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. Unexpectedly the Bishop delivered an address, which was solemn and appropriate.

THE REV. J. CAIRD.—The Presbytery of Glasgow met on Thursday in the Barony parish church, and moderated in a call to the Rev. J. Caird, of Errol, the presbiter to Park Church, West End.

A NOVEL PROSECUTION.—Legal proceedings are about to be taken against the Reverend William Matarin, son of the novelist of that name, and incumbent of Grangeogorman. His offence is the omission to celebrate divine service on the 5th November, in obedience to the commands of some Act of Parliament.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.—On All Saints'-day a most extraordinary circumstance took place in Rhos-y-medre Church, Rhualon. It was known in the neighbourhood that the Rev. R. W. Morgan, of Tregynon, had come to Plas Madoc on the 25th ult. On Sunday, Mr. Morgan was the guest of the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., incumbent of Rhos-y-medre, and, in company with his family, attended public worship in the parish church. It was sacrament Sunday, and the congregation more numerous than usual. The rubric of the church requires that when a clergyman communicates the consecrated elements should be delivered to him before the other communicants. On the Rev. Mr. Morgan presenting himself and kneeling at the table, the consecrated bread was duly administered to him by the incumbent, the Rev. J. Edwards. The administration of the cup representing the blood of the Saviour should have followed, but to the inexpressible amazement of the congregation, it was withheld and refused Mr. Morgan by the assistant minister, the Rev. D. R. Davies, the stipendiary curate of the district. Mr. Morgan continued to kneel for several minutes at the altar, then rose, and, without speaking a word, retired to the incumbent's pew. The pain and distress of the congregation at this scene may be better conceived than described. On Mr. Davies being requested by the vicar in the vestry, in the presence of Mr. Morgan, to assign his reasons for thus publicly excommunicating a clergyman of the Church of England from its communion, he replied, "Because I do not think Mr. Morgan is in charity with all his neighbours." The Rev. D. R. Davies is an extreme Puseyite, holding very high doctrines on priestly authority and the powers of the church. On a recent occasion he declined to be present at a festive treat given by a gentleman of large property in the neighbourhood to the children of the various schools, alleging "that he could not sanction with his presence any communication between the children of the Church and the children of Dissenters, heretics, and schismatics, who were out of the pale of salvation." —*Carmarvon Herald.*

#### Religious Intelligence.

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES IN CROYDON.—A highly creditable movement has been undertaken in this large town by a committee composed of members of several denominations, with the view of bringing the working classes under the influence of Christian teaching. The Committee, in a circular to the inhabitants, state that the Lecture Hall has been placed at their disposal for the winter months, and that several of the



leading ministers in London and elsewhere, have engaged to take part in the services, which will be commenced on Sunday evening next by an address from the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A. Amongst others who have engaged to attend are the Revs. E. White, R. S. Bayley, E. S. Pryce, Basil H. Cooper, J. Baldwin Brown, W. Brock, E. Paxton Hood, R. H. Smith, and F. Tipler, and Edward Miall, Esq. The Committee also expect to secure the services of some popular members of the Established Church.

**NEW PECKHAM.**—A public meeting was held in Arthur-street Chapel, Old Kent-road, on Wednesday the 11th inst., to promote the building of a new chapel for the congregation worshipping in that place. The Rev. D. Nimmo, the minister, had tendered his resignation in consequence of his doubts whether the necessary funds could be raised, but has been induced to abandon his intention by the congregation promptly coming forward to make up the sum required before a grant from the London Chapel Building Society could be obtained. Tea was provided in the chapel at five o'clock, to which nearly 200 sat down. At the conclusion a public meeting was held: the Rev. J. Burnet, of Cumberwell, in the chair. After prayer by the Rev. J. Adey, the chairman having made some appropriate remarks, called upon the Rev. D. Nimmo, who read a brief history of the congregation in connexion with the new chapel movement, drawn up at the request of the committee. By this statement it appears the first service in the place was attended by only ten persons, all of whom were mere casual hearers; now almost all the seats are let. The church, which was formed three or four years ago with sixteen members, has now upwards of fifty communicants. Six hundred pounds had been raised, but 800*l.* was required before the grant from the London Chapel Building Society could be obtained. The congregation has already promised 150*l.*, and engages to raise the whole sum within twelve months. The rev. gentleman also adverted to the circumstances which had led him to resign and to resume his charge. The meeting was then addressed by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. Massie, and by the Revs. Messrs. Pigg, of Marlborough Chapel, Wilson, of Aberdeen, and others.

**CLAREMONT CHAPEL, PENTONVILLE.**—A social meeting of the members of the church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship, was held on Monday, the 9th inst., to celebrate the first anniversary of the settlement of the Rev. A. M. Henderson, as pastor. A large number of friends took tea together in the school-room adjoining the chapel, which had been tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. After tea a crowded meeting was held at which the pastor presided, and in a brief introductory address, expressed his deep thankfulness at their being permitted to meet on such an occasion to rejoice together at the blessings which God had vouchsafed to them during the past year. Mr. Frond, the senior deacon, then made a short statement, in which, after cursorily referring to the state of the church subsequent to the decease of its late lamented pastor, the Rev. John Blackburn, alluded to the indications that the church had acted under Divine direction in the choice they had made. The congregation, since the commencement of Mr. Henderson's ministry had very largely increased, and upwards of 130 members had been added to the church during the year. The Rev. W. Landels, of Regent's-park, in a very earnest and impressive address urged upon the members the importance of devoted labour in the cause of Christ, and exhorted them to seek constantly to attain a higher standard of piety, and to live the truths they profess to believe. Several addresses were afterwards delivered by members of the church in reference to the various agencies in operation; and after a few words of earnest and affectionate counsel from the pastor, the meeting was concluded by singing the Doxology and prayer.

**CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.**—A crowded meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in Southwark, to celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the effort to raise the fund for the erection of the Memorial Church. Letters expressive of earnest and deep sympathy were read from Mr. Alderman Wire, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. Newman Hall, Mr. Churchill, and other warm friends of the movement. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. John Waddington, the Rev. John Kennedy, of Stepney; the Rev. W. Tyler; Rev. Geo. Prichard, formerly of Tahiti; and other gentlemen. The speakers referred, in strong terms, to the trials and sacrifices of the church; and the determination was expressed to make a vigorous effort to put the roof on the building. Resolutions of thanks were passed to W. Armitage, Esq., of Manchester; Josiah Churchill, Esq., of Birmingham; Samuel Morley, Esq.; Joshua Wilson, Esq.; the Hon. W. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston; and to the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople, for their kind and seasonable aid in the recent emergency. It was intimated that negotiations were pending for obtaining the funds originally collected for the object; and it was announced that the next meeting would be speedily held to report the result.

**REV. ARTHUR MURSELL'S SUNDAY LECTURES.**—"To-morrow."—The Rev. Arthur Mursell delivered his second lecture in the Free Trade Hall on Sunday afternoon, upon "To-morrow." The lecture commenced, according to announcement, at three o'clock, but long before two o'clock continuous streams of living masses were flowing from every street and alley in the neighbourhood of Peter-street to the point of attraction. By half-past two o'clock every inch of room within the spacious hall was densely packed, and thousands went away unable to gain admission. The chair was occupied by Mr. Fisher,

who, in introducing Mr. Mursell, intimated that it would be more in accordance with the feelings of the lecturer if the audience refrained from giving expression to their feelings by clapping their hands,—a request which was made, probably, in consequence of the disposition evinced at the first lecture to applaud the remarks made. Mr. Mursell then rose and delivered his lecture. At the conclusion, Mr. Mursell referred to the correspondence which had appeared in the newspapers, and stated that it was the intention of himself and the three gentlemen who formed the executive, to carry out the object they had in view. They intended, there or elsewhere, while they could get the working classes to follow them, to pursue their object irrespective of what might be said by the writers in the newspapers. The Doxology was then sung by the immense mass of people with a sublime and almost startling effect, and Mr. Mursell concluded the meeting by pronouncing the benediction. — *Manchester Examiner.*

**HARLOW, ESSEX.**—Services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. F. Edwards, B.A., as minister of the Baptist chapel in this place, were held on Tuesday, November 3rd. In the afternoon, after prayer by the Rev. R. Richards, of Ware, the Rev. J. Angus, D.D., President of Regent's-park College, delivered an earnest address to the minister, and the Rev. E. Edwards, of Chard, preached an appropriate sermon to the people. In the evening of the same day a public meeting was held at which the Rev. Thomas Finch, the late pastor, presided. Suitable and earnest addresses were delivered by the following ministers and friends:—The Revs. S. Brawn, of Loughton; Dr. Angus; C. Berry, of Hatfield-heath; J. Wood, of Sawbridgeworth; H. C. Leonard, M.A., of Regent's-park College; E. Edwards, of Chard; S. Pearce, of Romford; and C. Barnard, Esq. Mr. Pink, the senior deacon, narrated the circumstances which led to the connexion between Mr. Edwards and the church; and Mr. Edwards then stated the reasons which induced him to accept the invitation and the truths he intended to make prominent in his ministry.

**SUNDAY SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.**—On Sunday afternoon the Sunday services at the Mechanics' Institute were commenced by the Rev. H. Dowson, who gave an address on "Our present national calamities improved," taking as his text Isaiah xxxvii. 7, &c. There was a numerous attendance of the class for whom these services are designed. The mutiny in India, and the present stagnation of commerce, were the national calamities to which attention was directed, and to which the preacher applied the lessons educible from the text. — *Bradford Observer.*

**TIVERTON.**—PRESENTATION TO THE REV. H. MADGIN.—A valedictory service was held in the Independent Chapel on Monday evening, November 2nd, on the occasion of the Rev. Henry Madgin resigning the pastoral charge over the church. The meeting was numerously attended. A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered, F. S. Genis, Esq., read an address of regret and confidence, which referred to the happy spirit of union which had prevailed between pastor and flock. Besides the gratifying allusions to the ministerial labours of Mr. Madgin, the address said:—

We are also conscious how much we are indebted to your exertions, and Christian and philanthropic spirit, for effecting some most beneficial changes in the town. We allude to the formation of the Athenaeum, in which you took so active and prominent a part, where a noble library has been collected, with large and commodious reading-rooms, for the benefit of all classes of society. We must also refer to the establishment of the Young Men's Christian Association, Dispensary, and Provident Society, for which you also devoted much of your time and labour, to further the interest of a most important class of our population. We cannot forget, that on all occasions of a public character to promote the spiritual, mental, and moral welfare of your fellow-townsmen, you have been first and foremost in assisting to carry out the work of benevolence and practical usefulness.

Mr. Stephenson, one of the superintendents of the school, then presented Mr. Madgin with a purse and six sovereigns, from the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath-school, with a kind and affectionate address. Mr. Madgin, in responding to the addresses, said:—

During the period I have been here, I have, I believe, enjoyed your confidence and love. I do not remember that anything has occurred to sever or weaken the bond which unites us. . . . During my pastorate here nearly 300 members have been added to the church. I am now, in the good providence of God, called upon to leave you for another sphere of labour. Circumstances have transpired which render it desirable that I should remove to the place where my children are, and I am sure that there is not one here who would disregard the parental duty. Do not despair as to another minister. Seek direction and guidance from above. I pray that you may have one after God's own heart. One who shall set you an example worthy of his Gospel, and who shall feed you with wisdom and knowledge.

The meeting concluded with singing, and prayer for a special blessing to rest on the minister in his new sphere of labour.

**EXTENDED EPISCOPAL AND MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preside over a public meeting which is to be held on the 26th inst., for the purpose of aiding the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in carrying out the following measures:—1. To double (at least) the number of the society's European missionaries in India, and to promote by every available means the education, training, and ordination of the more advanced native converts for the work of the Christian ministry among their own countrymen. 2. To found new and strengthen existing missions in

the presidential and other principal cities of India, wherever there may appear to be the best opening, with a view to bring the truths of Christianity before the minds of the upper as well as of the lower classes in those great centres of population. 3. To press again upon the attention of the Indian Government the urgent necessity of a subdivision of the enormous dioceses of Calcutta and Madras, and especially to insist upon the desirableness of establishing a bishopric for the Punjab, another for the North-Western Provinces, and a third for the province of Tinnevelly. 4. To encourage the establishment of industrial boarding schools, both for boys and girls, as the best means of improving the habits and tone of mind of the native Christian community. In addition to the new bishoprics above mentioned, the Archbishop and bishops who form the council of the society are of opinion that before many years it will be necessary still further to provide for the extension of sees, and that a new bishopric must be created for Arracan, Pegue, and Tenasserim; one for Assam and the North-East frontier; one for Orissa; and one for Berar, Saugor, and the ceded districts of the Nerbudda. These, however, they do not intend at the present to press upon the attention of the Government.

**CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.**—On Monday afternoon week, a public meeting was held in Queen-street Hall, Edinburgh, for the purpose of forming, in connexion with the present Indian crisis, an association for the removal of all Government encouragement of caste, connexion with idolatry, and opposition to the profession and the promulgation of Christianity in the East. There was a pretty large attendance, chiefly of ladies. Colonel Anderson, R.H.A., presided; and on the platform were Mr. Adam Black, M.P., Mr. Charles Cowan, M.P., Sir William Johnston, Lord Benholme, Rev. Drs. Alexander Candlish, Hanna, Hunter, Begg, Duncan, Andrew Thomson, and M'Farlane (Dalkeith), Colonel Wakefield, Major Davidson, H.E.I.C.S., Mr. Findlay Anderson, Dr. Tweedie, Rev. Mr. Robertson, Rev. Mr. Lewis (Leith), D. MacLagan, Rev. Mr. Harlie, &c. One of the resolutions adopted was to the effect that, for the purposes of inquiry, deliberation, and action, an association be formed in Edinburgh, to subsist so long as it may be needed for the end in view, and that the said association or its committee be authorised to take immediate steps for promoting the establishment of similar associations all over Scotland, so that, if it shall be deemed expedient, a national movement and demonstration in this great cause might be made; that the association is not to form a new mission, but to aid in the evangelisation of India by protesting against all Government countenance of caste, connexion with idolatry, and opposition to the profession and propagation of Christianity.

**THE REV. DR. VAUGHAN,** late President of the Lancashire Independent College, has accepted the pastoral charge of the Uxbridge Independents.

**THE REV. WILLIAM BEALBY,** formerly of University College, and late of Oaken Gates, Salop, has received a cordial invitation to become the pastor of the church assembling in Northgate-street Chapel, Bury St. Edmund's.

**THE REV. HENRY LEE,** late of Gainsborough, has accepted the invitation to succeed the Rev. John Davies, who for thirty-one years was the honoured pastor of the Independent church and congregation, Daventry. He entered upon the duties of his new sphere on the second Sabbath in November.

**THE REV. THOMAS JOWETT,** of Gainsborough, has received and accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation from the church and congregation assembling for worship in the Independent chapel, Wigston Magna, near Leicester, to become their pastor, and purposes entering on his labours on Lord's day, the 22nd inst.

**THE REV. W. DIXON,** late of Spring Head, Saddleworth, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation assembling in Ebenezer Chapel, Boston Spa, and purposes entering on his new sphere of labour early in December.

**MR. JOSEPH FOWLER,** of Western College, has received and accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the congregation meeting in Potternewton Tabernacle, Leeds, and intends entering on his labours in that place on Sunday, November 22nd instant.

## Correspondence.

### AN IMPOSTER IN LONDON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you for the benefit of all whom it may concern, kindly insert the following in the columns of your paper.

A young man, who is, I believe, the son of a deacon of a Congregational church, is paying visits to different ministers in the neighbourhood of London, for the purpose of getting money out of them. The means he adopts to effect this may be described in one word—"lying." He, no doubt, goes to each with a different tale; it would be useless, therefore, for me to give you the story by which I was entrapped. That he wanted to get a passage to New Zealand, that he has been robbed—has met with divers "moving accidents by flood and field," and which is particularly noticeable—that he is under deep religious impressions from a sermon he "heard you preach last night," form his stock in trade—and he makes use of them with considerable dexterity. A hue and cry description of him would, I imagine, be somewhat to this effect: 5 feet 9 inches high, fair complexion, thick but not curly hair, general appearance that of a young country farmer tolerably well to do, in his speech a strong eastern counties accent.

As he has practised his art in the country as well as in the town, the insertion of this in your paper



may be of use in putting those who are inclined to be too credulous of plausible stories on their guard, and perhaps save them from what has befallen  
Yours obediently,

ONE OF THE SWINDLED.  
Shacklewell, November 16.

## THE REBELLION IN INDIA.

The greater part of our impression last week contained the telegraphic message received at the Foreign Office, in anticipation of the Bombay mail. The following full summary, received by the East India House from Bombay, contains the gist of the information:—

**DELHI.**—The intelligence of the occupation of the whole city of Delhi, on the 20th of September, has been confirmed. The King and the Begum were captured on the 21st, by Lieutenant Hodson. Two of the King's sons were killed. No despatches have yet been published, so that the exact amount of the British loss is not known; but there is no doubt that it is much larger than was at first supposed. It is believed to have amounted to 1,150 killed and wounded, including sixty-four officers. The mutineers have fled, some to Rohilkund, some to Muttra, and some, it is believed towards Oude. Pursuing columns had been organised, and one, under the command of Colonel Greathead of her Majesty's 8th Foot, fell in with the Jhansi mutineers at Boolundshuhur, on the 29th Sept., and defeated them with a loss of 400 men. Mr. Greathead, the Commissioner of Delhi, died on the 19th September, of cholera. Brigadier General Nicholson died on the 23rd September, of the wounds received in the assault.

**LUCKNOW.**—Lucknow was relieved on the 25th September by General Havelock's force; particulars are not yet known, but the British loss was severe, amounting to at least 450. The gallant General Neill was among the killed; also the following officers: Major Cooper, Artillery; Lieut. Webster, 78th; Lieut. Pakenham, 84th; Lieut. Bateman, 64th; Lieut. Warren, 12th Irregular Cavalry. The relief was just in time, as the enemy had advanced some mines under the British position, which would have placed the brave garrison at their mercy.

**BENGAL.**—There is no news of any importance from the Bengal provinces. Order appears to be restored.

**PUNJAB.**—The predatory tribes on the Gogaira have plundered the police post on the Lahore and Mooltan-road, and caused a temporary interruption of postal communication. Detachments of horse and foot police attacked the plunderers, and killed a great number, including their chief. The communication is now restored, and the Punjab has, with this exception, remained quiet.

**AZIMGURH.**—A body of Goorkhas, 1,400 strong under the command of Captain Bidden, attacked the insurgents at Mundree in the vicinity of Azimgurh on the 19th September. The enemy were defeated, driven out of Mundree with a loss of 200.

**JUBBULPORE.**—The advanced guard of the Madras column engaged the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, near Jubbulpore, on the 25th of September, and killed 150 of them. After their defeat, the mutineers barbarously murdered Lieutenant McGregor, who was a prisoner in their hands.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—Nothing new has occurred in Rajpootana. The Jodhpore mutineers are still in force at Ajah. It is stated that they have extracted a large sum from the town of Palee as a ransom. A reinforcement is proceeding to join General Lawrence.

**MHOW AND INDORE.**—The Malwa county is in a very disturbed state. The cantonment of Shopahwur has been burnt, Dhar, Amjeera, and Mundlaiser are disaffected. The Mhow field-force is moving in the direction of Saugor, and orders are immediately to be issued to the column at Aurungabad to proceed to Mhow for the purpose of protecting the Bombay frontier, which otherwise would be open to attack from the Gwalior rebels.

**SCINDE.**—All has remained quiet in Scinde, since the despatch of the last mail. The state of the frontier is not satisfactory, although perhaps less gloomy than it was a short time ago. General Jacob, who has just returned from Bushire, proceeds immediately to Scinde and the frontier.

**BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.**—There has been an outbreak of the Bheels in Khandeish, and also in Nasick, but stringent measures are in progress for the suppression of such movements. On the 4th October, Lieutenant Henry, the superintendent of police, attacked the Nasick Bheels at Sonwur, and drove them from their position, but he was himself killed in leading his men to the assault. Guzerat Chundup, a village in the Mahee Kaunta, has been stockaded and the authorities defied, but the disaffection has not spread to other villages, and a detachment is advancing to reduce the villages. With this slight exception all Guzerat has remained perfectly quiet. In Bombay itself a few Sepoys of the 10th Regiment and Marine battalion had been detected in plotting against the Government; two have been tried, convicted, and blown from guns; three more are in custody and under trial.

**NIZAM'S COUNTRY.**—All is quiet in the Nizam's country.

**MADRAS.**—All is quiet in the Madras Presidency.

On Friday, the following important additional despatch, describing fresh difficulties at Lucknow, was received at the East India House:—

CALCUTTA, October 8, 1857.

General Outram telegraphs, on the 2nd instant, that the insurgents are too strong to admit of withdrawal from Lucknow. Sick and wounded, women and children, number more than 1,000. After making disposition for safety of garrison, General Outram proposes to retire on Cawnpore. He adds, that two additional brigades, with powerful field artillery, will be required to withdraw with the garrison or reduce the city. Communication between Cawnpore and Lucknow still interrupted. Latest news from Gwalior to Sept. 26. Scindiah had brought the mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent under his control, by arraying against them his own troops and 10,000 thakoors (yeomen), cutting off their supplies, &c. Division and dissension among the mutineers, who were asked for aid by a Shah-zadah from Delhi on the one hand, and an emissary from the Nana on the other. The mutineers of the Ramgurbh battalion were defeated at a place called Chuttrah, on the 2nd inst., by a detachment of the 53rd Queen's, under Major English, with loss of guns, forty-five carts of ammunition, &c.; some forty-five of our men killed and wounded.

Full details of the news by the mail will be found in the following graphic letter:—

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8, 1857.

At last the goal has been reached and the prize won. At last we are able to send you the gratifying information that Delhi, so long in open rebellion against the Queen, has been really taken; and that the small brave band of English soldiers, aided by their spirited Sikh allies, are now encamped within the sacred walls of the palace of Shah Jehan. They have maintained a hard contest against overwhelming odds. They have cheerfully borne the privations and discomfort of the most inclement seasons. Neither burning heat nor cataracts of rain have driven them from their heavy toil. Sustained by the care and grace of God, they have persevered, with cheerfulness and alacrity, in conducting the important siege; and now God has been pleased to crown their efforts by the most complete and crushing victory. Various signs of late showed that their Sepoy opponents were beginning to give in. For months past they had been pouring fresh regiments of mutineers into the city, and adding almost daily to the thousands there engaged in deadly conflict with their English rulers. But these thousands had gradually become expended in the contest: they had been mowed down by grape, cut down by the cavalry, destroyed by festering wounds, swept off by the cholera and fever engendered by the hundreds of unburied corpses that tainted every breath they drew; hundreds, disheartened by defeat, had slunk away to their homes: and their desperate sorties became fewer, more feeble, and more useless. At last several regiments under the Bareilly chief, Bukhtiyar Singh, made a determined effort to face the English army, but were defeated with fearful loss by Brigadier Nicholson, their camp taken, their baggage carried off, and their entire force put to complete and shameful rout. From that time they left the English camp alone.

General Wilson had long intended to assault the place, but had no guns heavy enough to make a practicable breach in the lofty sand-stone walls. He was compelled, therefore, to wait several days till the batteries arrived from the Punjab. He has evidently handed his small force exceedingly well. The list of his troops of all arms, with their officers, and the systematic arrangement of every branch of duty connected with the army, show how compact and ready for action he had made it. At the close of the siege he had under his command about 13,000 men, of whom not more than 5,000 were English. But all were full of spirit, longing for an opportunity of inflicting signal punishment on the cruel murderers of our countrywomen and their children. This spirit General Wilson maintained to the utmost, and in his general order, immediately before the assault, he calls upon the troops to remember these massacres, and to destroy every man in arms, while they leave untouched every woman and child they find. His plan of operations you will readily understand if you remember his position. All around the west and northern sides of Delhi stretches, at about a thousand yards distance, a low gravelly ridge. Upon these heights stood the old cantonment, destroyed in the mutiny; and there also the besieging force encamped. The besiegers, therefore, watched the city completely on its northern and western faces. The east side of Delhi is bounded by the river Jumna; the south, at first guarded by the Bhurtpore troops, has been left quite open since their revolt. Opposite to the camp, in the centre of the northern side of the city wall, is the Cashmere Gate. A little to the west of it is the Moree Gate; at the north-west angle is the Moree Bastion, the guns of which command the city as well as the ridge outside. Beyond the bastion along the western wall is the Cabul Gate; and in the centre of the west wall the Lahore Gate. General Wilson resolved to batter down the north wall, to force an entrance there and sweep the city from that side. From the ridge, opposite the Moree Bastion, there runs

a ravine or watercourse towards the river, continuing parallel with the north wall at about five hundred yards distance. This ravine was employed as a "parallel," and as "rifle pits;" and under its friendly shelter two heavy batteries were erected and mounted with the 32-pounders, mortars, and howitzers, that had been sent from Ferozepore. These batteries were completed on the 8th September; and for the next six days, poured in a most destructive fire upon the walls and the Cashmere Gate. A third battery was erected on the 10th near the Custom House, on the river's bank, at a distance of 300 yards. On the 14th of September the assault was made. The troops entered the breaches at the Cashmere Gate, and, having cleared its immediate precincts, advanced to the right along the ramparts, towards the Moree Gate and Bastion. Here the contest was very severe, the position being one of the last importance, as commanding the city; but English bravery triumphed, the mutineers were driven away, and the guns of the bastion turned upon them as they fled. On the 15th it would seem that they attempted to advance into the city along the western wall of the Lahore Gate, and so down the broad bazaar of the city, the Chāndni Chok, towards the great mosque, the Jumma Masjid. The resistance was desperate, and they were unable to penetrate so far. The brunt of the attack this day fell upon the 4th Infantry Brigade, commanded by Col. Nicholson, and including the 1st Fusiliers. Hundreds were left dead in the streets; Brigadier-Gen. Nicholson himself fell desperately wounded and was picked up more dead than alive. He refused however to leave the field. The next day, the troops advanced from the Cashmere Gate by the northern road; on the left of the road once stood the church, and beyond it is the magazine. The magazine was defended against them; but not by the devoted NINE, who on the 12th of May kept hundreds of mutineers at bay; and its guns were loaded and pointed, not by heroes but by craven hearts. With a cheer and a charge our brave countrymen dashed into the place, and its guilty occupiers fled with the port-fires in their hands, without discharging a single shot. A hundred and twenty-five guns, with immense stores of shot and shell, were found in the magazine, in spite of the explosion in May and of the expenditure of ammunition by the rebel occupants. The college close by was next occupied, and then the centre of the city as far as the canal which here penetrates to the Chāndni Chok, and supplies the city with water. Up to this point the loss on the English side amounted to 668 killed; how many were killed among the rebels we have not yet been informed. From the 17th to the 22nd, the troops swept the remaining portion of the city, including the great mosque; and took complete possession. There remained only the palace, to which the king had retired with 3,000 Sepoys. This palace stands on the Jumna, and is completely surrounded by a stone wall, forty feet high, having one or two exceedingly strong gates. It is thus a fortress within a fortified city: a small Afghan fortress, of very ancient construction, called Selimguhr, stands at its northern end. Against these walls were planted eight mortars, which breached them; and on the 22nd, the army made its final assault with perfect success. Not a foot of ground remained to the rebels within or around the city; and for the first time the English troops obtained possession of the sacred palace of the Moguls, which had hitherto been held independent under its puppet kings. To indicate the full meaning of his victory, Gen. Wilson fixed his headquarters in the *Dewan Khā*, the Durbar Hall of the Mogul kings, under which once stood, in all its magnificence, the wondrous peacock throne. It is a beautiful building, open on all sides, formed entirely of pillars of white marble, ornamented and gilded. The roof, too, is profusely gilded: and round the external frieze runs the celebrated inscription mentioned in *Lalla Rookh*: "Oh! if there be an Elysium upon earth, it is this, it is this!" The old king was found in the palace with one of his queens and has been kept a close prisoner. His two sons were also captured, and, on account of the conspicuous part they had taken in the rebellion, in heading the Sepoys, and permitting the massacre of Europeans who had appealed to their protection, Gen. Wilson ordered them to be shot. The family is now almost extinct. It is confidently reported in Calcutta, that Lord Canning has declared in strong terms that, in spite of his age, for the same cause, the old king shall be hanged too. Ali Nucky Khan, the Prime Minister of the King of Oude, is, we hear, speedily to share the same fate.

A large body of the rebels seems to have fled, on the final assault, through the southern gates of Delhi, on the road to Bhurtpore, Muttra, and Gwalior. A strong cavalry force, however, under Col. Greathead, was in hot pursuit; and as it is most desirable to scatter the mutineers and prevent them making head again in Bhurtpore or any other strong fortress, and thus rendering a second siege necessary. What is to be done with Delhi is still unknown: the city is reported to be a perfect desolation: the lawless violence that has ruled within its walls having doubtless long since driven its ordinary inhabitants into the country around.

The capture of the city in spite of all delay must surely be reckoned a grand thing. Take into account the season of the year; the exposed position; the small number of the English troops, especially of the English soldiers; the immense distance from which every ball



and shell and gun had to be brought; the advantages on the side of the city; its lofty walls of stone; its strong gates, bastions, and batteries; the immense numbers of the insurgents, aided by the fanatic Mussulmans of the city, whose population when the rebellion broke out amounted to 150,000 persons; the endless stores of guns and ammunition, whether for walls or men, contained in the arsenal; and justice must allow that the little army has performed a deed of valour of which their countrymen may well be proud. But boasting is "excluded." I do not at all like the vaunting tone of the order issued by Lord Canning on the capture of the place. The King of kings has been on our side, and the more we look at all the details of the siege, the more clearly do the proofs of his protection and aid shine out on every hand. The glory is due to him. With this feeling paramount in the heart, we may consistently and justly give honour to our countrymen whose endurance and bravery have accomplished the difficult task. General Wilson deserves great praise. But to the untiring zeal and wisdom of Sir John Lawrence, at Lahore, are due the skill, promptitude, and completeness with which the besieging army were supplied with all their food, the material of war, and the reinforcements which from time to time arrived. Lord Canning upon this point has not said a word too much. The Punjab officers are remarkable men, and their policy is based upon an uprightness and a truly religious determination to honour God, which are rarely found in the Governments of this world. The Punjab is Lord Dalhousie's "crown of rejoicing;" and if, on the one hand, the annexation of Oude have occasioned the mutiny against the Government, on the other, the annexation of the Punjab and the wise administration of its Government have been the means of crushing that mutiny at its fountain-head.

A second most gratifying piece of intelligence that we are able to send you, is the relief of Lucknow by General Havelock. He started on his second journey with 2,700 men. These were formed into two brigades, the right commanded by the gallant Colonel Neill, the left by Colonel Hamilton. The force included the 1st Madras Fusiliers, men of the 78th and 84th Regiments; the 90th Foot, the 64th, 400 Sikhs, and a small party of volunteer cavalry. They took no tents, and were only accompanied by their guns, ammunition, and food. On the 19th the General crossed over the Ganges, leaving Cawnpore in the hands of Colonel O'Brien. The baggage and guns at once followed. On the 20th everything was prepared for the start; and the enemy had gathered in force a few miles ahead to stop their passage, at a place called Mungawur. This opposition was expected, and was summarily put down. By spreading out the two brigades, General Havelock outflanked the rebels, dashed up behind and before, and scattered them without trouble. A charge of the cavalry was led by General Outram, who sabred 120 of the foe. General Outram might have had the chief command. But true to the name with which Sir Charles Napier dignified him, the Indian Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*, knowing that General Havelock had already made one attempt with an insufficient force to march on Lucknow, and anxious to give his friend the opportunity of completing the noble work, now that his troops had been increased, he generously waived his right to the command, and announced to the little army that he would act only as a volunteer until Lucknow was in our possession. For this chivalrous act, he has received the highest commendation from Sir Colin Campbell, and the hearty approval of all who prefer generosity to selfishness.

The road from Cawnpore to Lucknow is only fifty miles long, and in ordinary fine weather can be traversed in a carriage in eight hours. It is on both sides bordered by extensive swamps, and contains at various points a series of walled villages. At one spot about thirty miles from Cawnpore, it is crossed by a strong stream, over which is built the Bunnee Bridge. The failure of the first attempt to release our poor friends had, we understood, raised the whole of the Zemindars against us; and it was naturally expected that General Havelock in this second march would have to fight a desperate battle every five miles. But happily it turned out otherwise. The enemy seem to have been sickened by the fourteen battles he had already fought; and after the brief contest at Mungawur, no serious stand was made. Full of spirit, the men dashed eagerly on after the fight; they marched that day twenty miles, and the next day fourteen. The enemy were in perfect rout before them, and so rapid and decided was the advance that the rebels were unable to injure the Bunnee Bridge before the force was upon them, crossed in safety, and encamped five miles on the Lucknow side. At that point the guns in Lucknow could be distinctly heard; and with a view of giving hope to the beleaguered party, General Havelock fired from his largest guns a royal salute, trusting that the garrison would hear it and recognise the sign of his presence and his victories. On the 23rd the force advanced to within a short distance of the city, and next day began the serious task of forcing their passage through it. The direct road goes right through the heart of the southern suburb, and had evidently been barricaded by the Sepoys, so as to hinder all progress. The force therefore avoided the trap by turning to the right, and seizing the south-eastern suburb. Here they remained for the night. On the 25th they pushed on again for the Residency, in which the garrison has been intrenched. The distance, I think, would be about a mile, passing one or two of the king's gardens

and the former courts of justice. Every foot of ground was obstinately contested; numbers fell dead and wounded; but in the evening the goal was attained, and the relieving army marched into the little intrenchment which for three sore months has been held by English steadiness and pluck against thousands of incarnate fiends. I should like to have heard the deafening cheer with which they were received, to have seen the tears of joy and the intense emotion with which ladies, children, husbands, and fathers clustered round the deliverers who had brought them timely succour. Their deliverance has indeed been wonderful. But it has been purchased at a heavy price. Four hundred men out of the little force have been killed, amongst whom is the brave Colonel Neill—a great loss at such a time. Eleven hundred were wounded—a fact whispered about Calcutta, but kept carefully concealed by the Government. It can be told, however, on the best authority, having been telegraphed to the Governor-General from Cawnpore.

The deliverance of the garrison has been wonderful. Again and again have their provisions failed or their besiegers pressed them hard; and again and again has the God that heareth prayers granted them relief. One time their food is nearly gone, and a heavy gun is fired into them: they make a successful sortie, spike the gun, and seize a number of bullocks. At another, they are annoyed by fanatics in a neighbouring house; they undermine them and blow the fanatics into the air. Again the rebels dig a mine beneath their refuge: it is fired, but the rebels blow up themselves, and the garrison rushing out kill 400 of them, and gain more food. Thus they lived on. On the day of their deliverance it was found that their vindictive foes, determined to destroy them before aid could reach, had dug a mine under the very centre of the Residency; the mine was all ready to be loaded, and it was so complete, and its effect would have been so ruinous, that it is believed the whole garrison would have been destroyed. Three hours more, and relief might have been too late. But there is no restraint with the Lord to save by many or by few. Thousands have prayed for his aid in this hour of danger, and have not prayed in vain.

All, however, is not accomplished. The relieving force, with its many wounded, is itself in trouble. Since their arrival it would seem that the road over which they passed is again occupied by the enemy, and all communication with them has ceased. Whether the Oude rebels, who swarm like bees, have shut them in; whether they have food enough; or whether they are quietly waiting till the wounded recover, and they are able to commence their return march to Cawnpore with the 200 ladies and children who were besieged, we cannot say. Things may be going on well. It was said that two regiments of the rebels had offered to return: that Raja Man Singh has come over to our side with 9,000 men: and that thousands of the mutineers had fled with some of the princes to Fyzabad. All this may be true, and it may be only the stoppage of the post that is giving trouble. However, the Government is very anxious, as are all who have friends in Lucknow, and is pushing up the 93rd Highlanders and the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers as fast as they can go, with a view to form a new force at Cawnpore that may enter Oude and render the relief perfectly secure and complete.

There are not many events of a striking kind that have happened during the last fortnight. All interest is absorbed in the two that I have described. Two regiments that had long held out against temptation have at length mutinied. The 50th at Nagode had been particularly well-behaved, but has at last gone, stimulated by the presence of Kuwar Singh and his marauding bands. No officers were killed; for 256 of the men would not rebel, and brought them in safely to Mirzapore. The 52nd, at Jubbulpore, were also led astray, but they were so watched, that they were unable to do any harm by burning bungalows or killing their officers: and the money with which they decamped was actually less in amount than the pay which was their due. One detachment away in some village, informed their two officers that they intended to join their comrades, and requested them to withdraw. Another detachment made their officer, Lieut. Macgregor, a prisoner, and at length barbarously murdered him. Hearing of the approach of the Madras column, then occupying Jubbulpore, the 52nd lay in ambush, hoping to surprise them. But their ambush was known; when close by, the artillery poured its grape into their midst, and ploughed them up by dozens in their very hiding-place. They of course soon fled; and before many days were passed, 300 of them were killed. I gave you similar illustrations of the fruits of rebellion in my last letter. In thousands of cases these wretched men have been cut off within a few days of their revolt. They have gained little enough by their infatuated folly and crime.

From Peshawur, a few days ago, we heard of the sudden revolt of one of the unarmed regiments—the 51st. They were soon recaptured, and visited with the most summary punishment. Out of the 850 men in the regiment, 750 have been either hanged, shot, or blown from guns. In all the Punjab the spirit of stern justice has ruled from the outset, and that has kept the country quiet, and enabled the authorities to denude their stations of English troops, in order to supply the wants of Delhi. The 49th, the 14th, the 46th, the 45th, and the 55th have all been thus cut to pieces man by man. It looks hard and cruel, but with Delhi and Cawnpore before their eyes, the authorities felt that,

while so many native regiments were concentrated in the Punjab stations, self-preservation required that mutiny should be crushed out. The more I learn of the conduct and policy of the Punjab officers, the more I wonder. Many of them are "men of truth, fearing God, and hating selfishness." They are willing supporters of missions, and during these troubles told the missionaries not to be afraid, as they were determined to protect them. Their policy has always been based upon doing what is right and just. In this way, Colonel Edwardes, at Peshawur, has dealt with the Affghans, desiring above all things to honour God, and never to compromise his truth. Here in Bengal, the Brahmins and Moulvies must be conciliated; Mussulmans must be watched over, their ceremonies not in the least curtailed or disturbed; their rebellious designs must be ignored; but that is not the Government of the Punjab. Had our Bengal civilians been in power in the Punjab, we should have lost it. But God has honoured them that honour him, and the Punjab has saved all Upper India. Again from them have we heard the most positive evidence that the mutiny was preparing long ago; and that in March last Colonel Edwardes and Colonel Cotton sent information of it to the Governor-General. He would not believe what was just at his door; how could he receive what was being planned at Peshawur? All this confirms what I wrote to you by the last mail; and adds to the proof of his incompetence to deal with the mighty questions which this rebellion has called up. I wish we had Sir John Lawrence as Governor-General.

The tide of revolt, which at a late period threatened to flow down even upon Bengal, has been driven westward. The hill region, 200 miles to the west of Calcutta, which was thrown into disorder by the revolt of the native infantry at Hazareebagh, and by the mutiny of the Ramghur Battalion, has been cleared of the rebels, and is again in possession of the civil officers. All these rebels, both horse and foot, have descended from the high lands, and crossed the Soane valley, which spreads out beneath them; and like their brethren, have been trying to make for Delhi. The cavalry that mutinied at Bhagulpore have taken the same road. The Grand Trunk-road, running from Raneegunge to Benares, has been swept by the Madras troops sent up here, and both road and telegraph are at work again. The mutineers however have not been left alone. Major English and Col. Fisher have gone in pursuit, have defeated them in one or two severe contests, and captured their ammunition and guns. They are all making for the disturbed country of Bundelkund, now held by Kuwar Singh, the Dinapore regiments, and the newly revolted Sepoys of the 50th and 52nd. It is impossible for these men to go to Delhi, and a special expedition will be necessary, from Allahabad and Cawnpore, to fight and destroy them all. The districts of Azimgurh and Goruckpore, on the borders of Oude, are still disturbed. The civil officers just hold their ground they stand on, and nobody is paying rent to the Government. Nothing can be done till the English troops arrive; then only will the riotous see that they have no chance of success. The Nepalese troops sent by Jung Bahadur to our aid have been fighting some peasants with great spirit near Goruckpore; but they are no great help. Those gentlemen will only march six miles a day; and even when going into action, they carry their umbrella and their fan with them, that they may feel quite comfortable. They can however fight if they like, as our own regiments of Goorkhas prove. Fights and skirmishes are going on in other parts of the country, as at Saugor, at Allygurh, near Agra, and the villages around Meerut; but nothing of special interest has occurred.

I mentioned above how greatly the Providence and grace of God have been manifested on our behalf in this rebellion, and I must add here one or two anecdotes which I have heard on the best authority; but which have not found their way into print. You have, I presume, already published the story of the spirited defence at Arrah, when sixteen of our countrymen and fifty Sikhs withstood the entire attack of the Dinapore rebels and kept them at bay for days. One of my anecdotes concerns them. When they first gathered in Mr. Boyle's house, they found they had but few supplies; and in two or three days their entire stock of water was expended. They began to anticipate the horrors of thirst: when suddenly they spied two men digging near the earthen wall of their garden, and endeavouring to cut a passage through. They instantly saw the importance of getting hold of their spades. From the upper verandah they shot the men: one was killed, the other ran off. Two of the bravest then went to the wall, forced a way through it, and seized the precious spades. With these implements they at once dug a well in the centre of the house, and in a few hours had abundance for everybody. More than this, with the new earth from the well and with the water, they strengthened a part of the wall which was very defective. It was well they did so: up to that time the Sepoys had been firing at them from their little guns, doorlocks, handles, hinges, and bits of old iron; but the next day they began to fire iron bullets which had been made by a blacksmith in the Arrah bazaar. With these they attacked the very place which they had been able to strengthen! So wonderfully did God take care of them.

At Allahabad a party of ladies and gentlemen were surrounded by the mob, who were afraid to come to close



quarters. They had fled to the centre one of three bungalows, and resolved to make a stand. Having plundered one of the bungalows to windward, the wretches set it on fire, hoping to burn out the little party of refugees. But the latter cried unto God: the heat was becoming intense, when suddenly the wind changed, the smoke and flame were driven away from them, and they experienced immediate relief. The mob then fired the other bungalow; but again the wind changed, the fire burnt out without harming them, and at some sudden impulse, the rioters fled, and left the fugitives to make their way into the fort unmolested.

You have heard of the intense infatuation with which Col. Simpson refused to believe in the mutinous tendencies of the 6th regiment at Allahabad. On one occasion he showed it in the following way, which but for the interfering Providence of God might have produced the most frightful catastrophe that has yet occurred in India. Two or three days before the mutiny Col. Moorsom died; and Col. Simpson ordered a military funeral. He commanded that the body should be buried in the usual burial ground at some distance from the fort; and that it should be attended not only by all the officers of the 6th, and the firing party of Sepoys, but also by all the English pensioners by whom the fort was then garrisoned. Strong remonstrances were made to him on the supreme folly of an order which would quite denude the fort of its defenders, and put the entire English population at the mercy of the firing-party, should they choose treacherously to load with ball, and cut down those present at the funeral. Colonel Simpson refused to listen to the remonstrance, believing it impossible for the 6th to be treacherous, and the arrangements remained as before. Just before the party was to start, it was discovered that *no coffin had been ordered: the plan was upset*; and the funeral took place privately at sunrise next day! Three days after the loyal 6th mutinied and shot at their deluded officer with grape! There cannot be a doubt in any reasonable mind, that had the original plan been acted on, the fort would have been left entirely in the hands of the Sepoy guard, and that the regiment would have endeavoured to destroy the funeral party, unarmed and unexpected. Had the fort been taken, Cawnpore could never have been re-occupied, nor Lucknow relieved, nor any communication been held with Agra and Delhi along the western road. Allahabad is the key of the Doab, and has been made the basis of all the operations which General Havelock's army has carried out. The fort is now well occupied with English troops and crammed with commissariat supplies for the new arrivals on their upward march. How nearly was all this lost by the obstinacy and folly of one incompetent man!

We have all been greatly interested in seeing the mode in which this alarming rebellion has been viewed by Christian people in our native country. We have been greatly pleased to see how it has called forth on every hand a spirit of earnest prayer, of humiliation for national and private sins, and of intercession for guidance, protection and grace on behalf of all the sufferers. The same spirit has prevailed here, and it is on this fact, in the face of incompetence on the part of men, that we base the hope that the Lord will bring mighty good out of this vast evil, and make all things work for the establishment of his kingdom, and the lasting benefit of the country. I trust that our English friends will not cease their prayers. A vast amount of work remains to be done, even if the conquest of the country be speedily completed: there are old evils to correct, old faults to cure in the spirit and plans of government, wrongs to redress, new systems to introduce. For all this, unusual wisdom, judgment, and religious principle are required, and for these we ought to "cry mightily unto God." There must be no more compromise with caste, no more ignoring of God's blessed truth, no more tampering with idolatry and the Koran, with a view to conciliate those who won't become friendly. God must be honoured fearlessly above all, and then we need not fear the utmost that false religion can do against us.

Your readers will, I know, be deeply interested in the following statement of the losses incurred by our various Christian missions in Upper India. I have drawn it up carefully from the best sources of information, and though I present it as but a rough estimate, I don't think it is very far wrong. I believe it is rather under the truth than above it:—

#### MISSIONARIES KILLED.

Rev. W. H. Haycock,	Cawnpore,	Propag. Soc.
" H. Cookey,	ditto	ditto.
" J. E. Freeman,	Futtehguhr, Ame. Pres. Mis.	ditto.
" D. E. Campbell,	ditto	ditto.
" A. O. Johnson,	ditto	ditto.
" R. Macmullin,	ditto	ditto.
" T. Mackay,	Delhi,	Bap. Mis. Soc.
" A. B. Hubbard,	ditto	Propag. Soc.
" D. Sanders,	ditto	ditto.
" R. Hunter,	Sealkote,	Scotch Kirk.
" J. Maccallum,	Shahjehanpore,	Addit. Clerg.

#### LADIES AND CHILDREN KILLED.

Mrs. Haycock, Mrs. Cookey, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Campbell, with two children; Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Macmullin, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Thompson, of Delhi, widow of the Rev. T. Thompson; Miss Thompson, Miss Grace Thompson.

#### MISSION PROPERTY DESTROYED.

	LOSS.
1. CHHOTA NAGPORE.—Berlin Mission; Several bungalows plundered and burnt; church injured, schools destroyed ...	£1,200
2. BUXAR AND GYA.—Berlin Mission ...	100

3. AZIMGUHR.—Church Missionary Society; School destroyed and the teacher's bungalow ...	£200
4. JAUNPORE.—Church Missionary Society; Church injured, English school destroyed, two bungalows plundered and burnt ...	1,000
5. GORUCKPORE.—Church Missionary Society; Two bungalows plundered and burnt, English school destroyed, church clock stolen, farm not touched ...	700
6. ALLAHABAD.—American Presbyterian Mission: Two large missionaries' bungalows plundered and burnt; Mr. Owen's Biblical library, worth £1,000, destroyed; church and English school injured; native chapel burnt; mission press burnt, with paper, stock in hand, works in hand, and book store; presses broken, types turned into bullets, type foundry plundered; two Christian villages burnt ...	13,000
7. FUTTEHGUHR.—American Presbyterian Mission: Missionary's bungalow, church, village, and schools burnt and destroyed ...	800
8. BANDA.—American Presbyterian Mission: School-house and teacher's bungalow destroyed ...	200
9. CAWNPORE.—Propagation Society: Two bungalows plundered and burnt; church destroyed; Christian village burnt; girls' school injured ...	2,000
10. FUTTEHGUHR.—American Presbyterian Mission: Four missionaries' bungalows, three catechists' bungalows, girls and boys' boarding-schools, large Christian village, tent factory, with carpenter's shop, looms for weaving cloth and carpets, tent and store-house, all plundered, burnt, and utterly destroyed; church (one of the prettiest in Upper India) much injured ...	5,000
11. MYNPOORIE.—American Presbyterian Mission: Bungalow, church, and school burnt ...	400
12. AGRA.—American Presbyterian Mission: Four bungalows plundered and burnt, including two schools and four English children; English church injured ...	1,800
13. AGRA.—Bible and Tract Society's Depot destroyed ...	1,200
14. AGRA.—Baptist Missionary: Two English chapels destroyed, and a bungalow ...	700
15. AGRA.—Church Missionary Society: Two stations destroyed. At Secundra, the immense press, the largest printing establishment in India, utterly destroyed; all the presses broken, types stolen, type machinery broken, lithographic presses and stones broken; stores of paper burnt; school book store; government book store, containing all the official publications of the North-west Provinces, burnt and plundered; the press buildings greatly injured. The two boarding-schools for boys and girls burnt; two missionaries' bungalows plundered and burnt; church destroyed; large Christian village with 200 houses burnt to the ground. In the City: Stone church damaged, English college the same; three bungalows plundered and burnt; native village injured. —Total loss ...	30,000
16. MUTTRA.—Baptist Missionary Society: Missionary's bungalow, with valuable library, church and school, plundered and burnt ...	500
17. CHITAURA (near Agra).—Baptist Mission: A large Christian village, two missionaries' bungalows, chapel, and weaving factory, all plundered and burnt by the Neeuch Sepoys ...	1,200
18. DELHI.—Propagation Society: Missionaries' bungalows, English school and Native church, plundered and damaged ...	1,200
19. DELHI.—Baptist Mission: Bungalow and small chapel plundered; Mrs. Thompson's bungalow, with Mr. Thompson's most valuable library, destroyed ...	1,400
20. LODDIANA.—American Presbyterian Mission: Two bungalows, English school, church, boarding-schools; press, with presses, type foundry, paper store, book store—all plundered, broken, and burnt ...	5,000
21. JULIENDUR.—American Presbyterian Mission: Bungalow and school destroyed ...	300
22. SEALKOTE.—Church of Scotland: Bungalow plundered and burnt; nothing else known ...	400
23. BAREILLY.—American Episcopal Methodist: Bungalow and very valuable library burnt ...	500
24. MEERUT.—Church Missionary Society: Missionary's bungalow plundered and burnt ...	400
25. SHAHJAHANPORE.—Additional Clergy Aid Society: Bungalow plundered and injured ...	200
26. MUTTRA.—Additional Clergy Aid Society: Bungalow and library burnt and destroyed ...	400
Total	£70,800

Of this heavy loss, by far the greater portion falls upon the English Church Missionary Society, and the American Presbyterian Mission. The former loses 32,000l., and the latter 20,000l. Much of the loss will perhaps not require to be made good. It is most likely that the Society will not re-establish the Secundra Press.

I have prepared an estimate of the number of Europeans massacred during the rebellion, but as I hope to make it more complete when we receive letters from Lucknow, I will reserve it for another mail.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The official account of the occupation of Delhi has not yet been received. But a special edition of the Gazette of Friday contains despatches from General Wilson to Captain Norman, assistant adjutant-general, dated Sept. 15, describing the assault; and from General Chamberlain, the adjutant-general, "to

the officer commanding at Cawnpore." They are as follows:—

#### FROM GENERAL WILSON TO THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

DELHI, Sept. 15.

Sir,—I have the highest satisfaction of reporting, for the information of the Major-General commanding in the Upper Provinces, and through him of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Government, that on the morning of the 14th inst., the force under my command successfully assaulted the city of Delhi.

Under the present circumstances, Major-General Gowan will, I trust, allow me to withhold for a time a full and complete detail of the operations from their commencement to their close, and to limit myself to a summary of events.

After six days of open trenches, during which the artillery and engineers, under their respective commanding officers, Major Gaitskell and Lieut.-Colonel Baird Smith, vied with each other in pressing forward the work, two excellent and most practicable breaches were formed in the walls of the place, one in the curtain to the right of the Cashmere Bastion, the other to the left of the Water Bastion; the defences of those bastions and the parapets giving musketry cover to the enemy commanding the breaches, having also been destroyed by the artillery.

The assault was delivered on four points. The 1st column, under Brigadier J. Nicholson, consisting of her Majesty's 75th Regiment (300 men), the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers (200 men), and the 2nd Punjab Infantry (430 men), assaulted the main breach, their advance being admirably covered by the 1st Battalion, her Majesty's 60th Rifles, under Colonel J. Jones. The operation was crowned with brilliant success, the enemy after severe resistance being driven from the Cashmere Bastion, the main guard, and its vicinity, in complete rout.

The 2nd column, under Brigadier Jones, of her Majesty's 61st Regiment, consisting of her Majesty's 8th Regiment (250 men), the 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers (250 men), and the 4th Regiment of Sikhs (350 men), similarly covered by the 60th Rifles, advanced on the Water Bastion, carried the breach, and drove the enemy from his guns and position, with a determination and spirit which gave me the highest satisfaction.

The 3rd column, under Colonel Campbell, of her Majesty's 52nd Light Infantry, consisting of 200 of his own regiment, the Kemson Battalion (250 men), and the 1st Punjab Infantry (500 men), was directed against the Cashmere gateway. This column was preceded by an explosion party, under Lieut. Home and Salkield, of the Engineers, covered by the 60th Rifles. The demolition of the gate having been accomplished, the column forced an entrance, overcoming a strenuous opposition from the enemy's infantry and heavy artillery, which had been brought to bear on the position. I cannot express too warmly my admiration of the gallantry of all concerned in this difficult operation.

The reserve, under Brigadier Longfield, her Majesty's 8th Regiment, composed of her Majesty's 61st Regiment (250 men), the 4th Regiment of Rifles (450 men), the Belooch Battalion (300 men), the Jheend Rajah's Auxiliaries (300 men), and 200 of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, who joined after the assault had been made, awaited the result of the attack, and on the columns entering the place, took possession of the posts I had previously assigned to it. This duty was ultimately performed to my entire satisfaction.

The firm establishment of the reserve rendering the assaulting columns free to act in advance, Brigadier-General Nicholson, supported by Brigadier Jones, swept the ramparts of the place from the Cashmere to the Cabul gates, occupying the bastions and defences, capturing the guns, and driving the enemy before him.

During the advance, Brigadier-General Nicholson was, to the grief of myself and the whole army, dangerously wounded. The command consequently devolved on Brigadier Jones, who, finding the enemy in great force, occupying and pouring a destructive fire from the roofs of strong and commanding houses in the city on all sides, the ramparts themselves being enfiladed by guns, prudently resolved on retaining possession of the Cabul Gate, which his troops had so gallantly won, in which he firmly established himself, awaiting the result of the operations of the other columns of occupation.

Colonel Campbell, with the column under his command, advanced successfully from the Cashmere Gate by one of the main streets beyond the Chandnee Chouk, the central and principal street of the city towards the Jumna Musjid, with the intention of occupying that important post. The opposition, however, which he met from the great concentration of the enemy at the Jumna Musjid and the houses in the neighbourhood, he himself, I regret to state, being wounded, satisfied him that his most prudent course was not to maintain so advanced a position with the comparatively limited force at his disposal, and he accordingly withdrew at the head of his column and placed himself in communication with the reserve, a measure which had my entire approval; I having previously determined that, in the event of serious opposition being encountered in the town itself, it would be most inexpedient to commit my small force to a succession of street fights, in which their gallantry, discipline, and organisation could avail them so little.

My present position, therefore, is that which, under such a contingency, I had resolved to occupy and establish myself in firmly as the base of my systematic operations for the complete possession of the city. This embraces the magazine on one side, and the Cabul Gate on the other, with the Moree, Cashmere and Water Bastions, and strong intermediate posts with secure communication along the front and to the rear.

From this base I am now cautiously pressing the enemy on all points, with a view to establishing myself in a second advanced position, and I trust before many days to have it in my power to announce to the Supreme Government, that the enemy have been driven from their last stronghold in the palace, fort, and streets of the city of Delhi.

Simultaneously with the operations above detailed, an attack was made on the enemy's strong position outside the city, in the suburbs of Kisesungunge and Pahareepore, with a view of driving in the rebels, and supporting the main attack by effecting an entrance at the Cabul Gate after it should be taken.

The force employed on this difficult duty I entrusted to that admirable officer, Major C. Reid, commanding the Birmoor battalion, whose distinguished conduct I



have already had occasion to bring prominently to the notice of superior authority, and who was, I much regret, severely wounded on this occasion. His column consisted of his own battalion, the Guides, and the men on duty at Hindoo Rao's (the main picket), numbering in all about 1,000, supported by the auxiliary troops of his Highness the Maharajah Rumbair Singh, under Captain R. Lawrence.

The strength of the positions, however, and the desperate resistance offered by the enemy, withstood for a time the efforts of our troops, gallant though they were, and the combination was unable to be effected. The delay, I am happy to say, has only been temporary, for the enemy have subsequently abandoned their positions, leaving their guns in our hands.

In this attack I found it necessary to support Major Reid with cavalry and horse artillery, both of which arms were admirably handled respectively by Brigadier Hope Grant of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, commanding the cavalry brigade, and Major H. Tombs, of the horse artillery, who inflicted severe punishment on the enemy, though I regret their own loss was very heavy.

The resistance of the rebels up to this time has been that of desperate men, and to this must be attributed the severe loss we have sustained, amounting proximately, so far as I am able to judge, in the absence of casualty returns, to forty-six officers killed and wounded, and about 800 men. Amongst those of whose services the state has been deprived, are many officers of distinction and merit, holding superior commands, whose places cannot be supplied; and I have specially to lament the loss which has been sustained by that splendid corps, the engineers, nine officers of that arm having fallen in the gallant performance of their duty.

Until I am in possession of reports from brigadiers and other commanding officers, I shall be unable to enter more fully into the details of these operations, and I trust the circumstances under which I write will excuse any slight inaccuracies or imperfections which my despatch may exhibit.

The absence of such reports also prevents my bringing to notice the names of those officers and men who have specially distinguished themselves. This will be my grateful duty hereafter. But I cannot defer the expression of my admiration for the intrepidity, coolness, and determination of all engaged, Europeans and natives, of all arms of the service.

#### GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT

DELHI, Sept. 18.

On the afternoon of the 14th I despatched a messenger intimating the success of the assault in Delhi, which took place that morning, and that we held from the Cabul Gate to the College; since then we have pushed on, and now occupy from the Cabul Gate along the line of the canal, with our left holding the bank which opens on the Chandnee Chouk. The magazine was breached during the 15th, and taken by assault at day-break on the 16th. You will understand from this that the mutineers occupy the Burn Bastion, and all that portion of the city to its south, excepting the bank. They also still occupy the palace and Selimgurth, and have a camp pitched outside, near the Ajmere Gate. The palace wall will be breached as soon as we attain a suitable site for our battery, which we have not yet acquired. Our mortars have been brought into the town and are shelling the palace. The guns taken on the works have also been turned upon the portions of the town which are in possession of the mutineers, and we are gradually pressing forwards. The usual license which invariably accompanies an assault of a large city has somewhat retarded our advance, but order is fast being restored. At first, the mutineers offered obstinate resistance, but they have become less active. The townspeople are flying the city in crowds, and the mutineers themselves are deserting in large bodies, their cavalry, it is reported, having almost entirely disappeared. We can get no good information as to the mutineers' line of retreat, but some say Gwalior. Few pass over the bridge. Their positions at Kissengunge were abandoned the day after the assault, seven guns being left behind in position. Our casualties on the day of assault were:—

Europeans killed, 8 officers, 162 rank and file; wounded, 52 officers, 810 rank and file. Natives killed, 103; wounded 310. Missing, 10 Europeans. Total, Europeans and Natives, killed and wounded, 1,145. The following officers killed:—Engineer, Lieut. Tandy, H.M. 75th; Lieut. Fitzgerald, H.M. 52nd; Lieut. Bradshaw, H.M. 8th; Lieut. Webb, 1st Fusiliers; Major Jacob; Captain M'Barnett, 55th Native Infantry, doing duty; Lieut. Davidson, 26th Native Infantry, doing duty with 2nd Punjab Infantry; Lieut. Murray, 42nd Native Infantry, doing duty with Guides. Wounded—Artillery, Major Tombs, Lieut. Lindsay; Engineers, Lieuts. Greathed, Maunsell, Medley, Salkeld (dangerously), Chesney, Brownlow (dangerously), Hovenden, Pemberton; Local Ensign Gustavinske, 6th Dragoons; Captain Rosser (mortally), 84th Foot, doing duty with the 9th Lancers; Captain the Honourable A. Anson; Lieut. B. Cuppage, 6th Light Cavalry, doing duty with 9th Lancers; H.M. 75th Foot, Colonel Herbert; Lieutenants Armstrong, Watson, Daywell, 58th Native Infantry (doing duty with 2nd Fusiliers); Captain Hay, 60th Native Infantry (doing duty), dangerously; Lieutenant Elderton, Lieutenant Gambler, 38th Native Infantry (doing duty), dangerously; Lieutenant Walker, 60th Native Infantry (doing duty), H.M. 52nd; Colonel Campbell, Captain Bayley, Lieut. Atkinson, H.M. 60th Rifles; Captain Waters, Lieut. Curtis, Sirmoor Battalion; Major C. Reid, H.M. 8th; Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, Major Rayne (dangerously); Captain Beere, Captain Sandilands, Lieutenant Pogson (since dead); Lieutenant Walker, Lieutenant Metge, H.M. 61st; Captain Deacon, Lieutenant Moore, Lieut. A. E. Young, Lieutenant Jenkins, 57th Native Infantry, attached to 4th Sikhs; Brigadier General Nicholson, dangerously, 1st Fusiliers; Captain Greville, Captain Caulfield, 3rd Native Infantry (doing duty); Captain Graydon, 16th Native Infantry (doing duty); Lieutenants Wemyss, Owen, Lambert, Woodcock, 55th Native Infantry (doing duty); Lieutenant Speke, 65th Native Infantry (doing duty). 1st Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Nicholson, 2nd Punjab Cavalry (doing duty); Lieutenant Shelley, 11th Native Infantry (doing duty); Ensign Prior, local officer (doing duty), 2nd Punjab Infantry, Captain Green, Lieutenant Frankland, Madras Infantry; 4th Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant Remfray (since dead); Guide Infantry; Lieutenant Bond, 57th Native Infantry (doing duty).

The following ordnance has been captured:—In position and in the streets, thirty-five pieces of sorts; in the magazine, 171; total, 206. The amount of shot and shell is unlimited. I have communicated the contents of this to Government.

P.S.—19th. During the night we advanced our left up to Abbott's house, and also Khan Mahomed's house. This gives us a strong position up to within 150 yards of the palace walls. All our mortars are bearing upon the Jumna Musjid and the southern part of the town, which is being fast evacuated, the resistance becoming much less on our right; we are also progressing by working through the houses. The king and royal family are said to have evacuated the place and gone to the old fort outside the city to the south. Our very small number makes it necessary to be cautious in taking possession of so large a city, for the great number we have of sick and wounded, and our loss on the day of the assault, have reduced us very much.

In a public notification the Governor-General announced the fact that Delhi was in the hands of Major-General Wilson, whose head-quarters were in the Dewan Khan:—

The work has been done before the support of those battalions which have been collected in Bengal from the forces of the Queen in China and in her Majesty's Eastern colonies, could reach Major-General Wilson's army; and it is by the courage and endurance of that gallant army alone—by the skill, sound judgment, and steady resolution of its brave commander—and by the aid of some native chiefs true to their allegiance, that, under the blessing of God, the head of the rebellion has been crushed, and the cause of loyalty, humanity, and rightful authority vindicated.

The Governor-General will not postpone his grateful acknowledgment to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab:—

To Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., it is owing that the army before Delhi, long ago cut off from all direct support from the lower provinces, has been constantly reunited and strengthened so effectually as to enable its commander not only to hold his position unshaken, but to achieve complete success. To Sir John Lawrence's unceasing vigilance, and to his energetic and judicious employment of the trustworthy force at his own disposal, it is due that Major-General Wilson's army has not been harassed or threatened on the side of the Punjab, and that the authority of the Government in the Punjab itself has been sustained and generally respected. The Governor-General in Council seizes with pleasure the earliest opportunity of testifying his high appreciation of these great and timely services.

The first result of the operations at Lucknow were thus announced to the public by the Governor-General:—

The Governor-General in Council rejoices to announce that information has been this day received from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., showing that the Residency at Lucknow was in the possession of Brigadier-General Havelock's force on the 25th ult., and that the garrison was saved. Rarely has a commander been so fortunate as to relieve, by his success, so many aching hearts, or to reap so rich a reward of gratitude as will deservedly be offered to Brigadier-General Havelock and his gallant band wherever their triumph shall become known. The Governor-General in Council tenders to Sir James Outram, and to Brigadier-General Havelock, his earnest thanks and congratulations upon the joyful result of which a merciful Providence has made them the chief instruments. The Governor-General in Council forbears to observe further upon information which is necessarily imperfect; but he cannot refrain from expressing the deep regret with which he hears of the death of Brigadier-General Neill, of the 1st Madras European Fusiliers, of which it is to be feared that no doubt exists. Brigadier-General Neill, during his short but active career in Bengal, had won the respect and confidence of the Government of India; he had made himself conspicuous as an intelligent, self-reliant soldier, ready of resource and stout of heart; and the Governor-General in Council offers to the Government and to the army of Madras its sincere condolence upon the loss of one who was an honour to the service of their presidency.

The Government has issued a proclamation in several languages, offering a reward of 50,000 rupees for the apprehension of Sreemunt Dhoondoo Punt Nana Sahib, of Bittoor. His nephew has been safely lodged in Tannah Gaol for the present, and there are hopes of having the uncle yet in the same place.

The papers contain what we may call an interchange of complimentary general orders on the subject of the concession made by Sir James Outram in waiving his rank to leave the glory of the Lucknow relief to Havelock,—the first, an order by Sir James; the second, succinct and earnest, by Havelock, hoping "that the troops will strive by their exemplary and gallant conduct in the field to justify the confidence reposed in them;" and the third from the Governor-General, publishing the other two with admiring approval.

#### EXTRACTS FROM NEWSPAPERS AND LETTERS.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE ASSAULT.—For three days the storm of artillery and musketry raged incessantly, when the defences seemed sufficiently demolished to permit the outworks to be attempted by storm. Accordingly at dawn on the 14th a powerful storming party, consisting of three columns and a reserve, were in readiness for the attack. The blowing open of the Cashmere Gate was to be the signal for the rush, as the breach was not sufficient to permit escalade without ladders. The duty was committed to Lieut. Salkeld, of the Engineers, who approached the gate with three sergeants, carrying powder-bags, under a tremendous fire of musketry. One sergeant was killed; Salkeld was shot through the arm, but pushed on with the other two. There were about twenty muskets, through apertures in the gate and loopholes in the wall, directed upon them. In spite of this they made the bags fast to the spikes on the gate. Salkeld was now shot through the leg and fell; the second sergeant, as he

lit the match, was riddled with balls; the third sergeant escaped. A tremendous explosion now ensued, laying the gate in ruins, on which the storming party burst in. Almost every one carrying ladders was knocked over. The breach and gate were now forced, and on the resistless torrent rushed, defying all opposition. They gained possession of the large buildings in the neighbourhood, forced their way along the ramparts to the Moree Bastion and Cabul Gate, in the face of a very obstinate resistance, though our casualties were severe. The whole line of works, from the Water Bastion to the Cabul Gate, including the Cashmere and Moree Gates and Bastions, the English church and college, were now in our hands.—*Bombay Times*.

DELHI ON THE 22ND OF SEPT.—Delhi is a perfect picture of desolation, completely abandoned, and vast amount of property left on the night of the 21st. The Queen's health was proposed by the Conqueror of Delhi, and drank with loud cheers in the Dewan Khan of the Palace. The cheers were taken up by the gallant Ghorkas, and the general-gate-guard; and the old buildings rang again with the loyal toast.—*Letter from Colonel Beecher*.

THE SLAUGHTER AT DELHI.—A letter from Delhi, written during the siege, says:—"The city is completely deserted by all the mutineers, and, in fact, there are few natives of any sort to be found excepting those of our army. All the city people found within the walls when our troops entered were bayoneted on the spot, and the number was considerable, as you may suppose when I tell you that in some houses 40 and 50 persons were hiding. These were not mutineers, but residents in the city, who trusted to our well-known mild rule for pardon. I am glad to say they were disappointed. The mutineers abandoned their camp outside the city in such haste that they even left their sick and wounded to look after themselves. Their band instruments, bedding, clothing, in fact all they possessed, fell into our hands. It is said they have made off for Gwalior, and that a stand will be made at Bullbugurh, where there is an independent chief of doubtful politics. I think most likely they have gone to their homes in Oude, and it is there we shall require a large force and great vigilance to hunt them down in the ensuing cold weather." Another letter says:—"General Wilson has given orders for all men without arms, or who lay down their arms, to be allowed to pass into the country." In a third letter we read:—"Women are flying frantically about in all directions, unmolested by our troops, but in awful fright; property of great value lying about the streets everywhere; and the enemy in hundreds hurrying away from the doomed city, some say to Gwalior, *via* Muttra, where, I suppose they will make another stand. The slaughter of the enemy has been very great; and in the smaller thoroughfares, where our troops had to fight from house to house, the Sepoys fell where they were found, entreating the Sahib lok, as they called our Europeans, not to give them the cold steel but to shoot them at once." The following is an extract from a letter, dated Delhi, the 25th inst.:—"Riots occurring daily on account of plundering. Some men of a native corps actually fired on a guard of ours to-day, in consequence of the men preventing them from breaking into a house where valuables were secured. Our men wounded some and took two prisoners, who will, no doubt, according to order, suffer death. It is almost impossible to prevent looting, the city is so large."

THE LAST OF THE GREAT MOGUL.—On abandoning the city he took his route to Kootub Minar. In that direction, some six miles from Delhi, he had a palace. But whether he betook himself thither, or whether he took shelter at the stately tomb of his ancestor Hoomayoon, accounts seem to differ. However, on the 21st he was brought in from his hiding-place a prisoner by Lieutenant Hodson, of the 1st Fusiliers, with his Irregular Sikh Cavalry. The King was accompanied by his Begum, Zeenut Mahal. He is said to have declined to surrender till assured that his life would be spared, and that such assurance was given him. This may be so, but, when he could have no option but to surrender, the propriety of acceding to his demand for terms seems doubtful. However, he is a very old man, and may be allowed the remainder of his days in peaceful captivity. But not so the younger Princes of his family. Of these, three were taken by Hodson at Hoomayoon's tomb on the 22nd, and his mode of dealing with them will, I doubt not, meet with the same approval in England as it has met with here. Taxed with their guilt as leaders in the rebellion they craved for mercy, but stern justice only was dealt to them, and they were shot to death upon the spot. Their names were Mirza Moghul and Khier Sultan, sons of the King, and Abu Bukr, his grandson. Their bodies were taken into the city and exposed for two days at the Kotwallo or principal police-station in the Chandnee Chouk.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Times*.

THE FUGITIVES.—It appears clear that the vast majority of the mutineers who did not meet death in the city marched down the Jumna on the Muttra road, keeping at first on the right or Delhi bank; but that at some point of the road, or points, perhaps, large bodies of them crossed the river into the Doab. We still hear of the Bareilly Brigade, the Neemuch Brigade, and so on. The former of these bodies, together with or preceded by the Nusseerabad rebels, are said thus to have crossed the stream. The Neemuch people, according to the reports at Agra, were bent on joining their comrades from Indore, who were still at Dholpore, on the Chumbul. But, in truth, the movements of the mutineers are at present obscure. Nor are those of the British much less so. We are told at one



time that two pursuing columns left Delhi,—one on either side of the river; that the one of the right was commanded by Colonel Greathed, of the 8th, and had presumably reached or passed Muttra, in which direction heavy firing was heard from Agra on the 27th; and that the one on the left, under Brigadier Showers, arrived at Sonma, sixteen miles from Allypore, on the 28th. On the other hand, it is undoubted that if Colonel Greathed started, as I believe he did, on the right bank, he crossed to the left shortly afterwards; for on the 27th he attacked and defeated the Jhansi mutineers posted in a strong position at Bolundshuhur, capturing two guns and killing and wounding a considerable number, with a loss to himself of about sixty killed and wounded. No officers are returned as killed, but four as severely wounded. The effect of this skirmish was the evacuation by the rebels of the strong fort of Malaghur in the neighbourhood, which was thereupon occupied by a party of cavalry. On the whole I cannot help thinking that there is but one column out after the fugitives, and that its movements have been construed into those of two. Greathed had with him 1,600 European and Sikh Foot, the 9th Lancers, and three troops of horse artillery.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Times*. [By intelligence of the 3rd of Oct. we hear that Greathed's column was to move on to Anoopshuhur on the Ganges on the way to Rohilkund.]

**THE ENGLISH REINFORCEMENTS.**—They cannot be here in force till November. They will then be transported in steamers and by immense bullock trains to Allahabad, whence strong columns, under Sir Colin Campbell, will sweep through the North-West and Oude, reconquering the provinces as if they had never been in our possession. This movement cannot be commenced till the 2nd of December, and till then I have not a hope of reporting the approach of permanent tranquillity.—*Times Correspondent*.

**FORTIFICATION OF CAWNPORE.**—We fear the force [gone to relieve Lucknow] must be running short, as they took with them only fifteen days' provisions, and ten days have already elapsed. Under the able superintendence of Captain Impey our fortifications are fast progressing towards completion, we have a large number of guns mounted and ammunition galore, and we are training some of our aptest infantrymen as gunners, that being a branch of the service in which we are short of hands. Our sick are very rapidly decreasing, and daily our strength numerically is increasing; and although we know that the rebels are gathering in hordes in the rear of Bithoor and the surrounding villages, still we feel almost as secure from attack as you do in Calcutta.—*Letter from Cawnpore, October 1*.

**A CRITICAL MOMENT.**—I may here note a fact which shows in a strong light the indomitable pluck and courage of the English soldier. No sooner had the rebels received information that Havelock was again crossing the Ganges, than they determined to make a tremendous effort to overpower the garrison of Lucknow. They detached a large body to oppose Havelock near Oonao, and with the remainder of the force attacked our people. They were on the verge of success; some of them were actually penetrating into the entrenchment, when a sudden inspiration seized our men; there were plenty of shells, but no mortars; our men, reckless of life and resolved to conquer or perish, seized the shells, lighted the fuses, and taking them in their hands hurled them with all their force at the enemy. It is not easy to conquer men who would dare such an action as this. So at least the enemy thought; they fell back awed and cowed, and did not resume the attack that day. Upon Havelock reaching the entrenchment it was found that two mines had been dug underneath it, both ready for the reception of powder. Another day's delay, and the fate of our garrison would have been sealed. No authentic list of the survivors or the killed has yet reached Calcutta, unless it has arrived at Government-house.—*Daily News Correspondent at Calcutta*.

**AN OATH FOR VENGEANCE.**—By recent letters received from Brigadier Havelock's force, it appears that on the arrival of the detachment of the 78th Highlanders at that place of skulls, Cawnpore, after the massacre of our countrymen, women, and children, they by some means or other found the remains of one of General Wheeler's daughters. The sight was horrible, and aroused them to that pitch, that gathering around they removed the hair from off the poor girl's head, a portion of which was carefully selected and sent home to her surviving friends. The remainder they equally divided amongst themselves; and on each man receiving his carefully served out portion, they all quietly and very patiently applied themselves to the tedious task of counting out the number of hairs contained in each individual's lot; and when this task was accomplished, they one and all swore most solemnly by Heaven and the God that made them, that for as many hairs as they held in their fingers, so many of the cruel and treacherous mutineers should die by their hands! an oath that they will no doubt most religiously keep.—*Poonah Observer*.

**MILITARY EXECUTIONS AT BOMBAY.**—We owe it to the vigilance of Mr. Forjett, our invaluable Deputy Commissioner of Police, that a plan for the mutiny of the native troops here has been, as we may hope, destroyed in the birth. The result was the seizure of several native officers and Sepoys, which has been followed by the conviction of the Drill Havildar of the Marine Battalion and a Sepoy of the 10th Native Infantry and their execution, by being blown from the mouths of cannon. In the afternoon of Thursday, the 15th instant, the garrison consisting of the 10th and 11th Native Infantry and a wing of her Majesty's 95th Regiment parading the prisoners,

under a guard of the 95th, were on the ground early. They stood in the front rank of the guard, firm and erect, as little moved, to all appearance, as men in such circumstances could be. The Drill Havildar, Syed Hoosein, was a tall, stout, fine-looking man, with immense whiskers. The Sepoy Mungul Gurdrea was a young man of middle size, with nothing particular in his appearance. He looked long and often at his regiment, the 10th, after it had taken up its position, whether in the hope of rescue or from mere instinctive feeling, who shall say? When all preliminaries had been arranged, the prisoners, stripped of their regimental jackets, which they had till then worn, were led forward to the two centre guns, and bound with their backs to the muzzle by ropes from their legs and arms to the wheels. The finding and sentence of the court martial were then read to them. They still stood erect and firm as on parade, the Havildar especially; and so to the last moment. All but the gunners with the portfires withdrew,—the word was given, Ready!—Fire! A sharp report, a cloud of smoke, with fragments of men flying out of it, some to a great distance, a ghastly spectacle in front of and around each gun, over which, we are sorry to say, a small knot of Europeans were soon cracking brutal jokes—and all was over; the troops marched off, the native regiments first, and the crowd dispersed. The spectacle altogether was a most awful and impressive one.—*Bombay Paper*.

**PUBLIC FEELING AT CALCUTTA.**—The principal topic of conversation in Calcutta is still the attack on the freedom of the press. A large meeting of the mercantile community, representing the wealth of the city, was held at the Chamber of Commerce last week, and, by a large majority, affirmed the resolution to bind the Chamber to the petition for the recall of Lord Canning. That nobleman is certainly the most unpopular Governor-General we have ever seen. He is believed to be entirely in the hands of his secretaries, who sympathise, or are supposed to sympathise, with many of those who have risen in insurrection. They would avowedly have none convicted without legal proof, which in many cases it is impossible to obtain.—*Daily News correspondent*.

**MAJOR-GENERAL PENNY, THE NEW COMMANDER IN INDIA.**—Major-General Nicholas Penny, C.B., the commanding officer of the Meerut Division, who has succeeded to the command lately held by General Wilson, is an officer of great Indian antecedents, and must be nearly sixty-six years of age, inasmuch as we find that he entered the Indian army as ensign in 1807. He served with distinction in the Nepal and Mahratta wars, under the Marquis of Hastings, and at Bhurtpore in 1825. He also held a command in the Sutlej campaign, in which he played a distinguished part, more especially at Aliwal and Sobraon, where he was wounded; and for which he received a medal and clasp, and his advancement to the Companionship of the Bath. He also served in the Sikh campaigns, was present at Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and was frequently mentioned in high terms of praise in the despatches of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Harry Smith, as well as by that late distinguished officer, Sir Walter R. Gilbert, K.C.B., whom he ably supported in his pursuit of the Afghans and Sikhs, after the decisive battle of Chillianwallah. During the last few years Major-General Penny has held the command of troops at Lahore, Sind-Saugor, Sealkote, Cawnpore, and other important posts.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The last batch of troops from Buthire, including the 2nd Belooch Battalion from Kurrachee, had arrived at Bombay. On the 15th General Jacob arrived.

From Calcutta we learn that Sir Colin Campbell intended to proceed with the 93rd Highlanders up country. Three more regiments had arrived at Ceylon—the 34th, 38th, and 42nd—and must soon after have reached Calcutta. One of these vessels, the *Golden Fleece*, left Spithead on the 8th of Aug.

In a letter dated Cawnpore, Sept. 20, it is said:—"We have just had news from Lucknow that the rum is out, and the beef will be finished on the 24th; otherwise all well. All quiet below (Cawnpore). Troops coming at 100 a day by bullock train, so the rebel pack had better look out."

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, writing from Cawnpore, says, that in more than one place on the walls of the chambers in which the English ladies and children were confined previous to their murder, is scratched, "Remember us," "Revenge us."

The Government has issued a proclamation in several languages, offering a reward of 50,000 rupees for the apprehension of Sreemunt Dhoondoo Punt Nana Sahib, of Bittoor. His nephew has been safely lodged in Tannah Gaol for the present.

General Windham, Sir Robert Hamilton, General Dupuis, and a body of Royal Artillery, and the 13th Regiment from the Cape of Good Hope, had arrived at Calcutta before the mail left that city.

The authorities at the War Office have it in contemplation to send a large body of stewards, ward-masters, and orderlies to Alexandria, for the purpose of being employed in the transit of the troops who are proceeding overland to India, and also of rendering assistance to the sick and wounded soldiers who are returning to England.

While Norway offers her sympathy with England under her Indian trials, and begs to be permitted to augment the Indian Relief Fund, the official journal of Lombardy publishes, in its London correspondence, accounts of the "horrible atrocities committed by English soldiers," and inveighs against Lord Shaftesbury, "the chief of the English Protestant Religious Society," for uttering "the most false and wicked arguments" at Wimborne. The Maharajah Dhuleep

Singh has subscribed 250*l.* to the fund. Count d'Apponyi, Austrian Ambassador in England, has received directions from his Government to contribute, in the name of his Government, 2,000 ducats to the same fund.

If it be true—as we (*Daily News*) are assured on good authority it is—that General Havelock has a daughter in Lucknow, what must have been the feelings of the father at the moment when he was compelled to retreat without achieving the relief of the Residency!

Colonel Inglis of the 32nd is stated to have held the command at Lucknow during the siege, and will continue to hold it till relieved. He has with him his wife (the daughter of Sir F. Thesiger) and three children.

The *Shannon*, the *Belleisle*, the *Sanspareil*, and the *Pearl*, with four armed steamers, are anchored off the town. They could destroy it in two hours.—*Times Calcutta Correspondent*.

The King of Oude is in the fort, and, though Government has not proof positive of his complicity in the insurrection, it is well aware that Calcutta would approve his execution. At Barrackpore, the metropolitan cantonment, three disarmed regiments are watched by 200 Europeans. They are not quiet, but they are frightened, and well aware that the slightest movement will be the signal for their destruction.—*Ibid.*

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following is a list of the candidates who passed the recent second examination for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine:—

**FIRST DIVISION.**—Anstie, Francis Edmund, King's College; Bond, Francis Thomas, B.A., Queen's College, Birmingham; Brodribb, Uriah Perrin, B.A., Guy's Hospital; Buzzard, Thomas, King's College; Cribb, Arthur John, Middlesex Hospital; De la Garde, John Lempriere, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Edwards, St. John, University College; Fawcus, James, University College; Fox, William Tilbury, University College; Giles, Samuel, B.A., Guy's Hospital; Jones, William Price, University College; Laurence, John Zachariah, University College; Laurence, George William, King's College; Meadows, Alfred, King's College; Moon, Frederick, Guy's Hospital; Ord, William Miller, St. Thomas's Hospital; Probert, John Lumsden, King's College; Ramsbotham, Walter Bassett, University College; Sadler, Michael Thomas, B.A., St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Turner, William, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Walker, Thos. J., University of Edinburgh; Whitford, Antony, King's College; Wilson, Frederick William, Westminster Hospital.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—Carnley, Henry, Hull and East Riding; Castaneda, Michael, University College; Devonshire, Charles James, B.A., King's College; King, Henry Staveland Thaddeus, King's College; Pout, Augustus, King's College; Smith, Henry Montague Duncan, University College; Way, John, King's College.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The following is the draft of a proposed address to be signed by leading Reformers, prepared by the Committee appointed at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, Westminster, 25th June, 1857, agreed to on Friday week, and which will be shortly issued with the signatures of many leading Reformers:—

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Fellow Countrymen,—Her Majesty's Government have led you to expect that they will lay before Parliament, next session, a bill for the reform of the House of Commons. In that announcement you heard the echo of the determination you avowed at the late general election. It bids you speak again, and with more precision. That promise may not be illusory, it behoves you to make known the sense in which you will accept it.

You seek Parliamentary Reform in order to insure ministerial responsibility. No measure failing of this would answer your object. Have you a right to anticipate that, with this end in view, Government will spontaneously offer what you will be satisfied to receive? If disposed to help you, they will be glad of your instructions—if indisposed, it were well to let them know your demands. In any case, you are called upon to say what will content you—or your silence will surely be construed into a lack of interest in the subject.

The existing machinery for the constitutional expression of public opinion is inadequate, and to a large extent, untrustworthy. The constituent body is needlessly restricted. Considerable portions of it are exposed to the disturbing action of illicit influences. A large majority of members is returned by a small minority of electors. The legal term of Parliament is too long to insure the responsibility of representatives to the represented. These are the main defects of the present system. The results are class legislation, bad administration, financial extravagance, and a foreign policy always beyond your control, and often opposed to your wishes.

A Reform Bill that will remedy these defects will no doubt satisfy you. More anxious for a substantially true representation of your wants and interests than for a theoretically perfect one, you will not reject a machinery which promises to do your work because it is not scientifically exact. But whilst, on the one hand, you forbear to demand what, in the present state of public opinion, is plainly unattainable, beware, on the other, lest, presuming on your inaction, the Government should force upon you a deceptive or inadequate measure. Should you permit yourselves to be defrauded of the advantage which the passing opportunity offers you, a quarter of a century may elapse before you are favoured with another.

Fellow countrymen, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, disclaiming all right or desire to dictate, but



anxious to elicit a definite expression of your will, and waiving abstract rights, recommend you to insist upon the following leading features of Parliamentary Reform, as calculated to unite in support of them the largest number of voices, as capable of being attained by resolute and united efforts, and as promising, if adopted, to secure a real and effective representation of your political interests.

- 1.—The extension of the Borough Franchise in England and Wales to "every male person of full age and not subject to any legal incapacity," who shall occupy, as owner or tenant in part or whole, any premises within the borough which are rated for the relief of the poor.
- 2.—The extension of the county franchise in England and Wales to all ten pound occupiers at least; and the assimilation, as far as possible, of the franchise in Scotland and Ireland to those of England and Wales.
- 3.—Protection to the voter by the ballot, on a plan similar to that adopted in the Australian colonies.
- 4.—A re-appointment of seats, that shall make such an approach to an equalisation of constituencies, as shall give, in the United Kingdom, a majority of members to a majority of electors.
- 5.—Abolition of property qualification for members.
- 6.—The calling of a new Parliament every three years.

Fellow countrymen, if this broad outline of Parliamentary Reform meets your views—if, in your judgment, it is adapted to the occasion—if it comprehends as much as you can hope to get, and as little as you could be satisfied to accept—it is for you to say so, and to say so in time. This business is yours, and if you wish it done, you must do it yourselves. On our part, we are ready to aid you, as best we may, in placing this sketch of reform, properly filled in, upon the statute book of the realm.

### Obituary.

THE DUCHESS DE NEMOURS, whose accouchement took place on the 28th ult., died suddenly at Claremont, yesterday week. She was a daughter of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was, consequently, cousin of her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness was born in 1822, and married in 1840 the Duke de Nemours, by whom she has had four children—the Count d'Eu, the Duc d'Alençon, the Princess Marguerite; and, after an interval of eleven years, the infant whose birth has preceded by only a few days the untimely decease of its illustrious mother. In consequence of this melancholy occurrence, orders were given at Court for postponing the State reception of the Siamese ambassadors, and all invitations to Windsor Castle have been postponed for the present.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLSON, C.B., whose death from wounds received in the assault of Delhi is reported by the Indian mail, was the son of a physician of the county of Dublin, and nephew of Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart., of the India House, who gave him a direct appointment to the Bengal army in 1830. In that year he became ensign in the 27th Regiment of Native Infantry; saw active service in Afghanistan in 1841-2, where he was taken prisoner at Ghuznee during the Sutlej campaign, and only rescued by the arrival of Sir R. Sale and Sir G. Pollock. He was subsequently employed with the army of the Punjab during 1848-9, whilst holding the post of Assistant to the Resident at Lahore, Sir P. Currie, who in his letters and despatches frequently mentions him in terms of the highest praise. He was present at the actions of Sadoolapore, Chilianwallah, and Goojerat, for which he had received the war medal with one clasp, and was raised by special brevet to the rank of Major. On the breaking out of the mutinies he was entrusted with the command of a brigade, and gained a splendid victory in July last, near Delhi, over the rebels sent out to interrupt the siege train. For this gallant achievement he had recently been created a Companion of the Bath. He was only in his 35th year at the time of his death. An interesting story is told relative to this gallant general which will serve to show how highly his ability as an officer was appreciated by Major Herbert Edwardes, the hero of Mooltan:—

Some eight or nine years ago these two officers were both in England; and as Edwardes was the "lion" of the day, he was called upon to return thanks on behalf of the Indian army at a grand dinner given at the Fishmongers' Hall, at which the late Duke of Wellington, Lord Gough, the late Lord Hill, and other distinguished general officers, were present. When it came to his turn to speak, Major Edwardes rose from his seat, walked down to the spot where Nicholson was sitting, and laying his hand upon him, said: "Here, gentlemen, here sits the real hero of half the noble deeds which the world has been so ready to attribute entirely to me; and his name ought, rather than my own, to have been coupled with your toast." The effect was instantaneous and almost electrical.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL NEILL, of the Madras Fusiliers, who was killed in the assault on Lucknow, was a son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Smith Neill, of Dalry, Ayrshire, N.B. He was born about the year 1810, entered the Madras army in 1826, and served in the first Burmese war, during which he was in the Adjutant-General's department. He subsequently was in command of the escort of the President at Nagpore, and on the breaking out of war with Turkey in 1854, volunteered for active service, and held a command in the Turkish Contingent. Returning to India, he took command of the 1st European Fusiliers, one of the most splendid regiments in the service, and as soon as the mutinies broke out, was entrusted with the command of a brigade. He took part with Havelock in the capture

of Cawnpore, and our readers will remember him as the general who forced the high caste Brahmans on their knees to wipe up the blood-stained floor of the Cawnpore tragedy. He was generally spoken of as one of the most able and promising officers in the Company's service, and by those who knew him of old as a strict disciplinarian, but, at the same time, one who never spared himself, and who was always ready to share with his men every danger, difficulty, and privation.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1857.

#### SUSPENSION OF THE WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE BANK.

WOLVERHAMPTON, TUESDAY EVENING.—This town was thrown into great excitement this morning, by a rumour which made way with the speed which seems to accompany bad news, to the effect that the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company had closed. Crowds of persons at once made their way to the bank premises, where the truth of the rumour was soon ascertained.

Very soon after the news became known, the mayor (Mr. M. Ironmonger) took the most energetic measures to allay public excitement. He caused a handbill to be circulated which stated that all notes will be paid in full, and that arrangements are being made to continue the circulation of such notes as usual.

The shopkeepers in the town seconded the efforts of the Mayor by in many instances publicly announcing their willingness to take the notes of the bank as usual, but still the excitement in the town was very great, and a run (though partial) commenced on the other banks. This soon, however, subsided; and it is understood that the two private banks are prepared for any emergency. Three-fourths of the banking business in connexion with the immense trade of this town was done through the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company. With the iron district its connexions were also on a very extensive scale. That there will be a loss of a shilling to anybody ultimately is out of the question, the proprietary is so wealthy; but the stoppage of such an establishment, in such a district as this, at this moment, is a very perilous occurrence indeed. The bank had a paid-up capital of 50,000*l.*, subsequently increased by bonuses and so forth to 100,000*l.* A special meeting of the creditors of the bank is called for Thursday next, and of the shareholders for Monday next. Four large firms in this district have also suspended; of these, Messrs. Riley have engagements amounting at least to 200,000*l.*; F. C. Perry and Co., of the Rough Hay Furnaces, 100,000*l.*; and two others, liabilities not known. This evening Wolverhampton is quiet; but it is greatly feared that other casualties are impending—indeed the names of half-a-dozen other parties are mentioned freely to-day. The note circulation of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company is about 30,000*l.* A great effort is to be made by influential parties to re-open the bank in a few days.—*Daily News.*

There was a great run on the Provincial and National Banks at Limerick on Monday, but it was well and promptly met by both, and before two o'clock the panic had almost subsided, confidence being apparently restored. The supply of gold on view at each bank was immense. Deposits to the amount of 4,000*l.* were drawn out of the savings bank. In some instances redemptions were made by parties in the Provincial Bank.

The respectable house of Messrs. Hoare, Buxton, and Co., of Old Broad-street, were compelled to suspend payment yesterday afternoon. Their liabilities are considerable.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Windsor last night.

Last night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of Sir John Lawrence to the Grand Cross of the Bath, and of Major-General Havelock and Colonel Wilson to be Knights Commanders, and of Colonel Van Cortlandt, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain to be Companions of the same order. It is also announced that had Generals Neill and Nicholson survived, the dignity of K.C.B. would have been conferred upon them.

We understand that a deputation from Glasgow had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, and were very courteously received. Sir G. C. Lewis evinced great anxiety to hear the views of the deputation, and, on the other hand, received the expression of their thankfulness for the measure of relief already accorded by Government.—*Daily News.*

Yesterday there were preparations for the opening

of the session of Parliament on the 3rd proximo. The Queen will open Parliament in person. Yesterday several fresco paintings, including two by Ward, one representing the Execution of Montrose, were being fixed in the corridor of the House of Commons.

A good deal of speculation is afloat in reference to the movers and seconders of the address in answer to the Queen's Speech at the commencement of the next session. It is thought the address in the Lords will be moved by Viscount Eversley, the late Speaker of the House of Commons, and be seconded either by Lord Belper or Baron Wensleydale. In the Commons, it is said that the address will be moved by Lord Haddo, the eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, and seconded by Mr. Hanbury, member for Middlesex.—*Morning Star.*

It was commonly stated last night that news had been received in town of the death of Mr. Augustus Stafford, the member for North Northamptonshire. The lamented event was said to have occurred in Dublin.

Several influential members of the Society of Arts, residing in the North of England, have forwarded a requisition to the Council of the Society, requesting them to announce a special meeting of the members to take into consideration and decide on the propriety of continuing to hold local examinations of the members of mechanics' institutes. Lord Brougham has addressed a letter to Dr. Booth expressing his mortification at the suppression of the Board of Examiners, and testifying to the great educational influences which the system of examinations had exercised. There can be no doubt as to the widespread dissatisfaction which the recent proceedings of the Council of the Society of Arts have produced.

On Monday the electors of the borough of Reading held a public meeting to determine upon measures for securing the adoption of the vote by ballot in the election of members of Parliament; Mr. Exall, of the great iron establishment in the town, presided, and expressed a strong opinion in favour of the ballot, the good working of which he witnessed during his residence in America. Mr. Whitehurst, of the London Ballot Society, spoke at length. After refuting the common objections to the ballot, the speaker alluded to the likelihood of there being an election at Reading before long, and said there were plenty of honest men rejected at the general election. (Cheers and cries of "Milner Gibson" from all parts of the hall, which were the signal for renewed and prolonged bursts of cheering.) The ballot was said to be only one thing, but his advice to them was, press for the ballot. Get that first, they would get everything else soon afterwards. (Loud cheers.) A resolution in favour of the ballot was adopted.

Mr. Crum Ewing, who opposed the late member for Paisley at the last general election, Mr. Merry, and Mr. Cobden, have been mentioned for the vacancy. Mr. Cobden is, however, certainly nominated without his own consent, and it may be assumed that he will not come forward.

Dr. Livingstone delivered a lecture to the members of the University of Oxford, at the Sheldonian Theatre yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon. The attendance was very numerous, and included a large number of ladies and distinguished personages.

A meeting of Poles was held yesterday to commemorate the anniversary of Lord Dudley Stuart's death, as well as to express sympathy with England in her Indian troubles.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an Imperial Decree, by which M. de Rôyer, Procureur-General of the Court of Cassation, is appointed Keeper of the Seals and Minister of Justice, instead of M. Abbattucci, deceased.

The result of the Piedmontese elections, so far as they are known, is the return of 38 Liberals, 14 of the Opposition (the extreme Right), and 1 of the Left. At Turin the Government has obtained an immense majority.

The *Staffetta* of Turin of the 12th states from Naples that upwards of 400 persons implicated in a conspiracy have been arrested there in a single night. It adds that the Neapolitan police has been led to the discovery of this conspiracy, not by any revelations of Captain Pisacane of the Cagliari, but by Mazzini's articles in the *Italia e Popolo* of Genoa.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Very little English wheat was received fresh up to-day; but there were several of Monday's unsold samples on offer. Very few millers were in attendance, and the trade ruled heavy, at Monday's decline in the quotations. The imports of foreign wheat are 7,380 quarters. Even the finest qualities were neglected, and prices ruled almost nominal. Floating cargoes of grain were offering on lower terms. Barley and malt moved off heavily, at about Monday's currency. There was a large quantity of oats on sale, and the demand for them was heavy, at previous rates. Beans and peas were almost nominal. The flour trade was heavy, and the top price of town-made qualities was 47*s.* per 280 lbs.

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	1380	1470	1190	—	1190
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	7380	2040	—	13,350	8900 lbs. 400 sacks.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

## SUMMARY.

THE story of the fall of Delhi is still but fragmentary. Our Calcutta correspondent has admirably put together such materials as had come to hand when the mail left. But it is understood that the greater part of the official despatches had been either lost or destroyed on their way to the seat of Government, by the circuitous route of Kurrachee and Bombay. In the only despatch yet given, General Wilson does justice to the gallantry and devotion of Lieut. Salkeld and his brave companions—"the explosion party," who by their risk of almost certain death, in the feat of blowing open the Cashmere Gate to let in the assaulting column, have won a reputation which deserves to stand side by side with that of Nicholson, Neill, and the other heroes of the war. We will not attempt to give even an outline of a tale so well told elsewhere. But we cannot avoid expressing gratification that, on the whole, our army, composed as it is of so heterogeneous a mass of Englishmen and natives—Christians, Mohammedans and heathens—behaved with as much humanity towards the population of the doomed city, and especially the women and children, as could have been expected. Our total loss is estimated at 2,500; that of the rebels is not even conjectured. In spite of the exhausting fatigue of the six days' bloody conflict, two columns were sent in hot pursuit of the fugitive mutineers, who would probably be prevented from making any decided stand in their flight to Oude and Rohilkund.

The Governor-General has, with commendable promptitude, given expression to the general feeling in the proclamation noticed elsewhere. In the following sentences he describes, with more than official vigour, the peculiar glory of the achievement which the British army has effected:—

Before a single soldier of the many thousands who are hastening from England to uphold the supremacy of the British power has set foot on these shores, the rebel forces, where it was strongest and most united, and where it had the command of unbounded military appliances, has been destroyed or scattered by an army collected within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab alone.

The work has been done before the support of those battalions which have been collected in Bengal from the forces of the Queen in China and in her Majesty's eastern colonies could reach Major-General Wilson's army; and it is by the courage and endurance of that gallant army alone; by the skill, sound judgment, and steady resolution of its brave commander; and by the aid of some native chiefs true to their allegiance that, under the blessing of God, the head of rebellion has been crushed, and the cause of loyalty, humanity, and rightful authority vindicated.

Like our correspondent, Lord Canning does justice to the extraordinary devotion of Sir John Lawrence—whose services are acknowledged in last night's *Gazette* by a G.C.B.—and to the administrative capacity of the God-fearing officials in the Punjab, whose policy has changed a turbulent and lately-conquered territory into a flourishing province. Our readers will not fail to mark what our correspondent says on this subject. Speaking of some of these servants of the Indian Government, he says:—

Their policy has always been based upon doing what is right and just. In this way, Colonel Edwardes, at Peshawur, has dealt with the Affghans, desiring above all things to honour God, and never to compromise his truth. Here in Bengal, the Brahmins and Moulvies

must be conciliated; Mussulmans must be watched over, their ceremonies not in the least curtailed or disturbed; their rebellious designs must be ignored; but that is not the Government of the Punjab. Had our Bengal civilians been in power in the Punjab, we should have lost it. But God has honoured them that honour him, and the Punjab has saved all Upper India.

Not a few at home as well as in India will echo the wish, that Sir John Lawrence were Governor-General instead of an amiable but inexperienced English peer.

The capture of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow have by no means crushed the rebellion. There are many indications of the greatness of the task yet to be accomplished by the troops which were beginning to arrive from England. We will not now advert to them, but simply mention the significant fact that, while the country is rejoicing in British triumphs in India, the Home Government have decided that the whole of the officers belonging to regiments in that country who are now at home on leave shall proceed forthwith to join the headquarters of their respective corps. Our correspondent adverts to the work that will have to be done when the country is reconquered—"old evils to correct, old faults to cure in the spirit and plans of Government, wrongs to redress, new systems to introduce." "For all this, (as he remarks), unusual wisdom, judgment, and religious principle are required, and for these we ought to 'cry mightily unto God.'" The friends of Christian missions are already in the field on behalf of the teeming population of India. In Edinburgh a society has been organised, to aid in the evangelisation of India by protesting against all Government countenance of caste, connexion with idolatry, and opposition to the profession and propagation of Christianity. Next week the society for the Propagation of the Gospel launches its new scheme, which proposes to double the number of its missionaries in India and establish several new bishoprics. "More bishops" is a unique recipe for Indian heathenism, as will be seen from our correspondent's statement, missionaries and mission property have suffered less than might have been expected in the fearful outbreak of the last few months. Eleven missionaries in all fell victims to the mutineers. Of mission property destroyed, valued in the aggregate at 70,800*l.*, 32,000*l.* falls upon the Church Missionary Society, and 26,000*l.* upon the American Presbyterian Missions. The agents and stations of the London and Baptist Societies were singularly favoured.

To the monetary panic through which the country has passed during the past week, we have adverted in a separate article, and have also endeavoured to describe its principal features. The necessity for the prompt intervention of Government on Thursday, by the authority given to the Bank to issue notes without limitation, has been admitted by the strongest supporters of Bank Charter Act, as well as amply justified by the event. Contrary to expectation the Bank have exceeded their legal issue of notes by more than half a million. Ministers will, therefore, have to propose a Bill of Indemnity when Parliament re-assembles for a short session on Thursday, December 3, "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs." By that time, financial affairs may have resumed their usual appearance, and commerce once more flow in its ordinary channels. But, though confidence is returning, the healing process must be slow. The stoppage of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company, yesterday, shows that there is no just ground for premature congratulations. The money market, we are told, does not improve so quickly as was imagined. But the remarkable feature of the crisis continues to be that there will be, if promises are fulfilled, few ultimate losses. After last week's alarms, it is marvellous to hear that no one is to suffer from the winding-up of the Liverpool Borough Bank and the stoppage of two banks in Glasgow; and that the latter, as well as the Wolverhampton Bank, are expected shortly to resume business, as though nothing particular had happened. Shall we be thought incredulous if we express some distrust of these soothing assurances?

But, though the monetary pressure has considerably abated, its effects upon the trade of the country are becoming painfully manifest, and are aggravated by the short supply of cotton. The operative classes are seriously feeling the stagnation of business. In Manchester and its neighbourhood nearly all the producing power is put on half-time; yet the warehouses are stocked. What "half-time" means to the working classes we see in Preston where some 20,000 are not employed above three full days per week. "The poverty that prevails," says one report, "is indescribable." In Leeds on Saturday transactions were as small as has been known any time this thirty years. In all the manufacturing districts the employers of labour exercise the most rigid caution. But such is the general sound-

ness of trade, that in Leeds one of the principal banks had only three bills, with an aggregate amount of 53*l.* returned on the 1st of the month. Such facts warrant the belief of a speedy improvement in our leading markets, and may be taken as an indication that reckless trading is far less rife in England than it was a few years ago. We should like to take some of the dishonest speculators both of America and England a walk through our northern hives of industry that they might see the sad consequences of their selfishness.

As we expected, Mr. Edouart, incumbent of St. Michael's, in the Strand, has made good his legal position in prohibiting the intended Sunday services in Exeter Hall. He states that he reluctantly gave his assent to the services last summer; but, seeing how utterly the experiment then made had failed, he feels bound to interpose his veto, and refuse his assent to any services conducted by clergymen of the Church of England within his parish. The Committee having been advised that after this prohibition the services "would be held by ecclesiastical law to be illegal," are on the look out for some other convenient place in which to hold them. Meanwhile, as if to place their position in a more humiliating light, Exeter Hall has been taken for a series of services on Sunday evenings, commencing on the 22nd inst., by persons who can afford to laugh at the interdict of the incumbent of the parish and even face unmoved the terrors of an Ecclesiastical Court.

The Emperor Napoleon has, in a letter to the French Minister of Finance, expressed his views on the financial crisis—views which pleasingly harmonise with those mostly prevailing in this country. He denies that there is any cause for panic, affirms of France "that there is no country in Europe where public credit rests upon more extensive and solid bases," and declares himself "firmly resolved not to employ empirical means only resorted to in cases, happily so rare, in which catastrophes beyond human foresight break upon a country." He has this week shown further sympathy with English ideas by repealing laws which have prohibited the export or distillation of grain.

Piedmont and Belgium are now plunged in the excitement of a general election. In the former country there is no doubt that Count Cavour's Government will obtain a large majority to aid in completing that liberal policy which has already placed Piedmont among the free states of Europe. Ultramontanism has thus far done little to turn the scale against him. How far the same restless party will succeed in Belgium remains to be seen. No efforts are to be spared to obtain a pro-Catholic Chamber, and the services of the Bishops of the prevalent faith are to be openly enlisted on the side of intolerance.

The United States are slowly recovering from the monetary paralysis which has prostrated trade and industry. According to the last account more produce was moving from the west, the banks were discounting choice paper rather more freely, and the general tone was decidedly better. Specie is being sent back to England, and as it will not pay as a speculation, there is no further fear of a drain from this side. But we have yet to learn the effect of our serious monetary disasters upon the sensitive markets of America. Had the submarine cable been lying across the bottom of the Atlantic instead of in the tank at Keyham, our Yankee cousins would have long since heard of the suspension of our Bank Charter Act, and the consequence subsidence of our panic. But next year we are promised two submarine cables to link us to the New World.

"State-aid to religion is to cease in Victoria in 1860," is a pithy sentence of news from Melbourne; a variation we suppose of the fact that the bill for abolishing ecclesiastical grants which, as will be recollected, was before the Legislature, has now passed both Houses, and received the assent of the Governor. Once more, also, a plan for a federation of the Australian colonies is under consideration, which irresistibly provokes the familiar question—"What next, and next?"

## THE NECK-TIE LOOSEENED.

THE Bank Charter Act—so far at least as it restricted the issue of paper—has given way a second time. On Thursday last it was announced on 'Change that a letter had been addressed to the Governor of the Bank of England, by the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, authorising the directors of that corporation to issue their notes beyond the amount fixed by law, at ten per cent., on approved securities—the Government engaging to call Parliament together at the earliest date, and obtain an indemnity for this transgression. The effect resembled the cutting away of a tight neckcloth in the case of a man suffering from strangulation. The commerce of the country looked up, sorely panting from its previous agony, and gasped out—"All right—I shall do now." There were doctors who stood by, and



insisted on it that the system ought to right itself, without any relaxation, and who told the patient when he was already black in the face, that he would soon be better, and need not alarm himself—but, in point of fact, he did not get better, but worse, until the artificial pressure was removed from his throat.

There would appear to be an occult but irresistible law inherent in the very constitution of commerce, which subjects it periodically to dangerous crises. They recur under any system of currency—purely metallic as in Hamburg—paper resting upon a metallic basis, as in this country—or paper based upon securities, as in the United States. They seem to be states of disease—or, more correctly, perhaps, efforts at recovery from states of disease, from which there is no escape, nor will be, until the laws of commerce are generally understood, and as generally obeyed. They are invariably the result of reckless trading *somewhere*—not necessarily in the countries that endure most from them when they come. Analogous in this, as in other respects, to physical disease, the offending member never suffers without involving all the other members in more or less suffering. We know of no specific cure for this—of no prophylactic which will avail to keep off the complaint. It arises out of the selfish tendency of human nature, to risk other people's substance in the hope of increasing one's own. The tendency may be accidentally stimulated by this or that cause—it may get stronger head at one time than another—it may be developed in a more marked manner here, or elsewhere, as the case may be—but the outcome is inevitably the same. There occurs at some spot or other such an excess of "promises to pay," over the means of paying, that the promises become valueless, and the holders of them bankrupt. Forthwith, in every part there is a struggle to get rid of "promises to pay," as soon and as largely as possible, and to secure and retain, in a similar proportion, the means of payment. And since, while man continues such as he is, promises to pay will always greatly exceed the ability to make them good, commercial crises would appear to be as inevitable as storms in the atmosphere, let the currency system be what it will.

Sir Robert Peel's Act is an attempt, by artificial and almost mechanical regulations, to preserve a proportion between ability and promise—in other words, between cash and credit. To return to the figure with which we started, he contrived a most ingenious neckcloth, which contracted precisely with a tendency to constitutional disorder, and which was loose and easy only when there was commercial good health. It was an invention which, by a self-acting process, was meant to give warning whenever a freer indulgence than usual of the tendency we have already spoken of threatened to result in unpleasant consequences—a sort of gag round the throat which tightened and tightened just in proportion as the law of moderation was lost sight of. And so far, no doubt, it has been useful as a temporary substitute for self-government. Commerce ought to be able to regulate its own appetites without any such artificial monitor as this—for, assuredly, if it be not, it is not from lack of knowledge, but of virtue. But then, the Banking Restriction Act, not only aimed at securing by an artificial process that which unless secured by natural law is of little worth, but it also forgot to allow for natural growth, and for sudden accidents from foreign causes. The consequence is that the neckcloth has become normally too small—as all fixed annuitants in the country feel, in the permanently higher price of commodities—and when unforeseen disaster invades the system, it contracts until the patient is in danger of choking. The fact is that, while we sometimes suffer from our own overtrading, we are liable also to suffer from the overtrading of other countries. But the check being a mechanical one makes no distinction, knows of no exceptions, observes no degrees—and hence, while men in general who understand it cry out with remarkable unanimity "What an admirable contrivance! how delicate and perfect in its action!" they are still more unanimous, in the moment of severe financial danger, in crying to the Government—"Off with it, for pity's sake—or we shall be suffocated."

In the present instance, reckless speculation has been the sin of the United States. Not, indeed, that such overtrading has been the sole cause of the present crisis—for had it not supervened upon a constitution considerably drained of its vitality—(the precious metals)—by the Russian war, the China trade, and that of India, the domestic crash in America would hardly have shaken commercial confidence here. Concurrent causes, not one of which was fairly preventible by individual prudence in this country, brought about that derangement which would have been brought about by a general commercial recklessness. A very unpleasant tightness had been felt for months previously—but as soon as the news

arrived of panic in America, it was natural enough that every man who had out "promises to pay" should desire to obtain, even at a high price, the means of payment, and to keep them within reach. Cash, therefore, rises in price because it rises in demand. Ordinary accommodation becomes more and more difficult. The gag contracts. The demand for cash is now made with a view not merely to the customary facilities of business, but to preparation for a coming convulsion. The pressure is getting frightful. Down go in quick succession the Borough Bank of Liverpool—Messrs. Dennistoun—the Western Bank, of Glasgow, and the Glasgow City Bank—then, Sanderson, Sandeman and Co., the great bill brokers. The band still contracts. The patient is writhing in convulsive agonies—until, as we have said, the restrictive instrument is cut in twain, and commerce breathes again.

Now we cannot see the sense of thus aggravating a disaster for which the country is not justly responsible, by artificial means—particularly, when it is the very object of those means to check imprudence, and to prevent the very evil which it only hastens to bring about. It is plain that the Act of 1844 does not render financial crises either impossible of occurrence, or easy of endurance. The charm of fixing the paper circulation at precisely 14,000,000*l.* in excess of the bullion found in the Bank coffers—a merely arbitrary limit—has not operated as its abettors anticipated. No doubt, they are disappointed at having been twice beaten by facts—but beaten they are, and no mistake. Nor, on the whole, is it wonderful that they are angry, and, in the height of their wrath, adopt a line of abuse which confounds scepticism in regard to the Overstone banking invention, with belief in an incontrovertible paper currency—although no two things can be more unlike. We trust, however, that the country will now open their eyes, and will see that any attempt by legislative machinery to perform the function which naturally belongs to commercial intelligence, foresight, and integrity, is almost as useless in prosperity as it is dangerous in adversity—in short, that the more anxiously law meddles, the less it mends.

#### THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

THIS consummation which, perhaps, has been looked for with more public anxiety than even the capture of Delhi itself, appears from the fuller accounts brought home by the Overland Mail, to be far less complete than the brief telegraphic announcements had led us to anticipate. The most detailed and thrilling account of General Havelock's march we have yet seen, is that contained in the letter of our Calcutta correspondent, which it is impossible to read without excitement bordering upon pain. From him, too, we learn, what we have not derived from other sources—the terrible cost at which the present measure of success has been achieved. It has been generally reported that about four hundred men of the relieving force had been put *hors de combat*. But a much more serious loss than this appears to have been sustained. Our correspondent writes, "Four hundred men out of the little force have been killed, amongst whom is the brave Colonel Neill—a great loss at such a time. Eleven hundred were wounded—a fact whispered about Calcutta, but kept carefully concealed by the Government. It can be told, however, on the best authority, having been telegraphed to the Governor-General from Cawnpore." If such be the fact—and we place the utmost reliance on the caution with which our correspondent makes his statements—it ceases to be matter of surprise that General Havelock, who started from Cawnpore with only 2,700 men, should feel himself unable to conduct to Cawnpore, above a thousand sick and wounded, besides some two hundred ladies and children.

One cannot but admire the stern heroism of the veteran General, whose name has so suddenly become a household word amongst us. He is a resuscitation in the nineteenth century of the Puritan warrior of the seventeenth—a God-fearing man who knows not the fear of man when duty beckons him forward—a cool, observant man who never allows his enthusiasm to blind his judgment. Of General Havelock's indomitable energy, and brilliant courage, there is no need to produce illustrations. The world rings with them. Of his strategical skill, and intuitive sagacity, comparatively little notice has been taken. But in the narrative of our correspondent, these qualities shine out as conspicuously in the movements of the gallant old man, as his bravery, and seeming impetuosity. Take the following description for an example. "At that point the guns in Lucknow could be distinctly heard; and with a view of giving hope to the beleaguered party, General Havelock fired from his largest guns a royal salute, trusting that the garrison would hear it, and recognise the sign of his presence and his victories. On the 23rd the force advanced to within a short distance of the city, and next day began the serious task of forcing

their passage through it. The direct road goes right through the heart of the southern suburb, and had evidently been barricaded by the Sepoys, so as to hinder all progress. The force therefore avoided the trap by turning to the right, and seizing the south-eastern suburb. Here they remained for the night. On the 25th they pushed on again for the Residency, in which the garrison has been entrenched. The distance, I think, would be about a mile, passing one or two of the King's gardens, and the former courts of justice. Every foot of ground was obstinately contested—numbers fell dead and wounded—but in the evening the goal was attained, and the relieving army marched into the little intrenchment which for three sore months has been held by English steadiness and pluck against thousands of incarnate fiends."

The desperate valour within the walls vied with that which was displayed by the relieving force outside. The military correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, "No sooner had the rebels received information that Havelock was again crossing the Ganges, than they determined to make a tremendous effort to overpower the garrison at Lucknow. They detached a large body to oppose Havelock, near Oanao, and with the remainder of the force attacked our people. They were on the verge of success; some of them were actually penetrating into the intrenchment, when a sudden inspiration seized our men: there were plenty of shells but no mortars; our men, reckless of life, and resolved to conquer or perish, seized the shells, lighted the fuses, and taking them in their hands hurled them with all their force at the enemy. It is not easy to conquer men who would dare such an action as this. So, at least, the enemy thought; they fell back awed and cowed, and did not resume the attack that day."

We cannot permit ourselves to believe that the issue will be other than in accordance with the intensest hopes of our countrymen. Hitherto the beleaguered party have been almost miraculously preserved—and we have strong faith that they have not been preserved in vain. The eloquent words of our correspondent will best express our ground of trust—"The deliverance of the garrison has been wonderful. Again and again have their provisions failed or their besiegers pressed them hard; and again and again has the God that heareth prayers granted them relief. One time their food is nearly gone, and a heavy gun is fired into them: they make a successful sortie, spike the gun, and seize a number of bullocks. At another, they are annoyed by fanatics in a neighbouring house; they undermine them and blow the fanatics into the air. Again the rebels dig a mine beneath their refuge; it is fired, but the rebels blow up themselves, and the garrison rushing out kill 400 of them, and gain more food. Thus they lived on. On the day of their deliverance it was found that their vindictive foes, determined to destroy them before aid could reach, had dug a mine under the very centre of the Residency; the mine was all ready to be loaded, and it was so complete, and its effect would have been so ruinous, that it is believed the whole garrison would have been destroyed. Three hours more, and relief might have been too late. But there is no restraint with the Lord to save by many or by few. Thousands have prayed for his aid in this hour of danger, and have not prayed in vain."

#### THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND ITS EXAMINATION BOARD.

THE British people are under great obligations to the Society of Arts. By its agency was matured the idea of the Great Exhibition of 1851, which did so much to quicken the industrial enterprise and artistic taste of the nation. Beneath its broad and independent constitution the votaries of science and art have found common ground on which to combine and exchange thoughts and sympathies. A few years ago when Mechanics' Institutions were in a languishing state, the Society put forth the happy idea of becoming a centre to these educational agencies by recommending joint plans of action, and improved and economical modes of education. These suggestions did not meet with much success until the Council of the Society originated the scheme of competitive examinations, offered small prizes for the most proficient candidates who had gone through a prescribed course of instruction, and induced a large number of manufacturers and other employers of labour to receive the certificates of those examined, as testimonials which should entitle the holders to preference in choosing their servants. Education was, by this simple means, made the channel of advancement in life to numbers of our rising, working population, who might have cared little for its intrinsic worth. The scheme answered beyond expectation. New life was infused into our languishing Mechanics' and Literary Institutions, and the success which has attended the examinations at Huddersfield this year, has given a wide popu-



larity to the principle on which it was conducted. "Since that time," said the Rev. Dr. Booth in a speech made at Leeds, which we quoted in our last number, "the Society of Arts had received invitations from Manchester, Halifax, Leeds, Selby, Birmingham, Southampton, Basingstoke, and elsewhere. Even that did not show the whole success of the principle; for similar examinations had taken place in Exeter, Lynn, and other places throughout the country—and everywhere the success has been extraordinary."

We confess we have watched the progress of this movement with deep interest, as likely to furnish a powerful stimulus to our working-men to use the abundant educational facilities within their reach. Its presiding genius has been Dr. Booth, to whose untiring exertions the success of the plan is greatly, if not mainly, due, and who, in his numerous addresses in various parts of the country, has inculcated a manly, self-reliant spirit which is the best preservative of independence and the surest guarantee of success in life. The chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts has prosecuted his mission simply by holding out a motive to the members of mechanics' institutions, which would suffice to induce them to educate themselves.

It seems, however, that the very success of the competitive examination system has provoked apprehension and jealousy on the part of some members of the Society of Arts who are connected with government establishments. In consequence of differences of opinion in the Council of the Society, Dr. Booth has been invited "in a friendly way" to resign the chair, and a requisition to that effect was addressed to him by a section of his colleagues, including Mr. Harry Chester, of the Privy Council Board of Education; Mr. Sandford, of the same office; the Rev. Samuel Clark, of the Training-schools, Battersea; and Mr. Henry Cole, of the Science and Art Department of the same board. The immediate cause of this step is stated to have been a notice given by Dr. Booth last month that at the next meeting of council he should move that the subscriptions received from the mechanics' and other institutions in union with the society be set apart from the ordinary income of the society, and that out of such subscriptions—amounting, it is said, to between 700*l.* and 800*l.* a-year—all the necessary expenses incurred in the management of the examinations, or other measures for the benefit of the mechanics' institutions, should be defrayed. Somebody, it seems, has discovered that the proposal is at variance with the Society's charter, a view which the chairman refused to accept. But a pretext having been found for quarrelling with Dr. Booth, with a view to get rid of him, the difference was sedulously kept open. The Council, or a section of the Council, next take upon themselves to suppress the Examining Board, which has been working with so much ability and success for the last two years, having made a further discovery that the constitution of the Board is illegal as being at variance with the Society's charter. Then Dr. Booth was compelled to resign, and has actually been refused to publish a defence of his conduct in the Society's journal, unless he consent to the censorship of a minority of the Council!

Reasonably does their hardworking chairman describe the conduct of the Council as "an arbitrary proceeding," and that the Board has been "unceremoniously, ungraciously and abruptly dismissed." The public at large, and, we hope, the members of the Society, will endorse this statement. The reason assigned for thus summarily dismissing a body against which no charge has been preferred, is clearly a mere pretext. First the Board is declared illegal—next the Council admits the acts of this illegal Board to be legal—and then (says Mr. Sandford) "our only objection was directed against certain details of these examinations." This shifting of the ground of objection plainly shows that there is something in the back ground with which the public are as yet unacquainted.

We have no doubt whatever that the real reason for this "arbitrary" and "ungracious" act is that hit upon by the *Daily News*:—"We have heard that the real controversy has been this—an attempt has been made to hand over to Government well-paid officials a scheme which has been found to be eminently successful. This has been resisted. Hence the sudden discovery by Government advocates of the illegality of the Board; and the attempt to destroy it. It is not the first time that the Society of Arts has been made to try experiments, for Government officials to adopt their plans if found successful."

The only real crime to be alleged against Dr. Booth and his colleagues is that they have been so successful as to excite the jealousy of a Government Board. With the simple inexpensive machinery at their command, they are actually throwing discredit on the Educational Department, with its costly apparatus absorbing more than half a million annually, and its staff of highly-paid officials, including Mr. Chester, Mr.

Sandford, and Mr. Cole. This dishonourable move appears to us to be nothing more than a conspiracy to bring a highly-useful agency, which has taken hold upon the country, under official controul. The Board is to be re-organised forsooth! The good instrument is to be cast aside because it proved too efficient, and replaced by one manufactured in Downing-street. The system which has been firmly rooted by the energy and perseverance of Dr. Booth and his coadjutors is to be turned into a Government tool!

The question at issue between the seven members of the Council of the Society of Arts, who constitute the minority, and the Examining Board, involves an important principle. We are much mistaken if this unprovoked and intolerant act do not call forth a degree of indignation which will effectually thwart the designs of these red-tapist meddlers. Already there are signs of the spirit in which the proposed change will be regarded. The committee of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions have adopted a resolution in which they say they should "deeply regret the abandonment of the examinations by the Society of Arts, or any essential change in the mode of conducting them." We hope that the other numerous institutions affiliated to the Society of Arts will promptly follow this example, and express their sense of the arbitrary and contemptible interference of the Privy Council officials with an agency which has proved so effectual in reviving our educational institutions and giving an impulse to popular instruction.

#### THE MONETARY PANIC.

The expected crisis in monetary and commercial affairs has come, and we hope we may say, gone. The more favourable appearances which were exhibited on Tuesday last week proved fallacious. Wednesday proved to be "the most anxious day in the City since the height of the panic in 1847." The first disaster announced was the stoppage of another Scotch establishment—the City of Glasgow Bank, with a capital of 1,000,000*l.*, a reserved fund of 90,595*l.*, and ninety-six branches. This was followed by the suspension of the London discount-house of Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., with liabilities for three or three and a-half millions, believed to be amply secured by commercial bills and property of the firm. The telegraphic accounts from Glasgow during the morning described a continuance of the run which commenced on the previous day on the various banks, and nearly 800,000 sovereigns in addition to the 300,000 despatched on Tuesday were sent from the Bank of England to meet the demand. It was stated also that a military force had been found necessary at Glasgow to preserve order. The applications at the Bank for discount were again extraordinarily numerous. There were great fluctuations in the Funds. During all the earlier part of the day the tendency was upwards, owing chiefly to the highly satisfactory intelligence from India. At one period an advance of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. over the closing quotations of Friday was attained. From this point there was a clear fall of nearly one per cent., upon the announcement of Messrs. Sanderson and Co.'s failure, which was immediately followed by some large sales on banking account. At four o'clock Consols were quoted  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. lower than at the same hour on Tuesday. Three failures were announced on the Stock Exchange during the day.

On Thursday, the profound sensation excited by the suspension of the great house of Messrs. Sanderson, Sandeman, and Co., was succeeded by a more active feeling of distrust. In the discount market business was at a stand still; discounters held their hands, and the feeling of painful expectation amongst the public became intense. At length rumours prevailed that a deputation from the Bank were about to have an interview with ministers; and from that moment, despite several agitating rumours that assistance had been refused by Government, the public feeling became calmer. About half-past three o'clock, amidst extraordinary excitement, the Bank broker announced in the Stock Exchange that Government had authorised the Bank of England to issue notes to any amount that may be required, "on approved securities," at a rate of discount of not less than ten per cent. per annum. The intelligence spread like wildfire through the City, and was received in every circle with a feeling of relief proportionate to the anxiety previously entertained. The effect of the intelligence in the discount market was very satisfactory. The principal discount establishments afforded accommodation freely to their regular customers. At the Bank itself the general demand was to an extent never before witnessed, and the directors acted with most commendable liberality. The following is the letter of Lord Palmerston and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, authorising the Bank of England to issue any quantity of notes:—

Downing-street, 12th November.

Gentlemen,—Her Majesty's Government have observed with great concern the serious consequences which have ensued from the recent failure of certain joint-stock banks in England and Scotland, as well as of

large mercantile firms, chiefly connected with the American trade.

The discredit and distrust which have resulted from these events, and the withdrawal of a large amount of the paper circulation authorised by the existing Bank Acts, appear to her Majesty's Government to render it necessary for them to inform the Bank of England, that if they should be unable, in the present emergency, to meet the demands for discounts and advances upon approved securities, without exceeding the limits of their circulation prescribed by the Act of 1844, the Government will be prepared to propose to Parliament, upon its meeting, a bill of indemnity for any excess so issued.

In order to prevent this temporary relaxation of the law being extended beyond the actual necessities of the occasion, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the Bank terms of discount should not be reduced below their present rate.

Her Majesty's Government reserve, for future consideration, the appropriation of any profit which may arise upon issues in excess of the statutory amount.

Her Majesty's Government are fully impressed with the importance of maintaining the letter of the law, even in a time of considerable mercantile difficulty, but they believe that, for the removal of apprehensions which have checked the course of monetary transactions, such a measure as is now contemplated has become necessary, and they rely upon the discretion and prudence of the directors for confining its operation within the strict limits of the exigencies of the case.

We have, &c.,  
(Signed)

PALMERSTON.  
G. C. LEWIS,

The Governor and Deputy Governor  
of the Bank of England.

In commenting on this decided measure of relief, the *Times* of Friday spoke of it as an abrogation of the Bank Charter Act. "Its fate at the second time of trial has been the same as at the first." The *Times* expressed pleasure that the measure was neither asked for nor recommended by the directors of the Bank of England, or any delegated representatives of the leading mercantile or banking firms.

At the same time, in justice to the Government it must be admitted that the period had obviously arrived when protective steps of some kind had become absolutely necessary. The position of the Bank of England and the private banks was never one of higher confidence, but the apprehension was evident on all sides that a withdrawal of deposits from the discount houses and joint-stock banks might commence at any instant and totally cripple their power to continue further accommodation; that the Bank of England, from the point to which their reserve has been brought by the sudden sweeping away of nearly two millions of gold for Ireland and Scotland, could in such a case afford no adequate help, and consequently that if a resistless panic was not to be considered as having actually commenced, we were in a position in which no one could calculate on its being kept off even for a single hour.

Coupled with the announcement of this bold attempt to avert "great commercial calamities," the *Times* stated that Government have resolved to call Parliament together at once, in order to settle the questions raised by the present crisis, and to register for ministers and the Bank directors that indemnity for which they are obliged to appeal.

The effect of the announcement by telegraph of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act upon the country was very decisive. From Liverpool the report was as follows: "In place of features of the most gloomy despondency and forebodings all is now exhilaration, and the panic is generally believed to be at an end." At Manchester the announcement calmed public feeling: "We have had a more cheerful and hopeful feeling in the market, leading spinners in some instances to put up their prices a little. It has not given confidence to buyers, however." Bristol: "The gloom which had been caused among commercial classes by the disastrous advices of the morning was at once dispelled, and the general feeling was that the right step had been taken at the right time for preventing the ruinous consequences of a monetary panic." From Edinburgh, under date Thursday evening, we are told—

This morning the banks were again visited with heavy demands for gold, but the panic had already shown symptoms of considerable abatement when in the afternoon an announcement was issued by the Lord Provost to the effect that, at an interview between his lordship and the managers and directors of the various banks, they had agreed to accept the notes of both the Western and City of Glasgow Banks whenever offered in the ordinary course of business. This gratifying and reassuring intimation had of course the effect of restoring full value to the notes in circulation, and as arrangements are said to be in progress to retire the notes of the Western Bank, and to resume payment by the City of Glasgow, there seems every reason for hoping that the crisis, so far as regards the currency of banknotes, is at an end.

The failures publicly announced on Thursday were Messrs. Wilson, Morgan, and Co., wholesale stationers, with liabilities estimated at about 40,000*l.*; Messrs. Fitch and Skeet, provision merchants, with liabilities at 55,000*l.*, who are since said to have obtained an extension from their creditors, who have taken bills at two, four, and six months, to bear 5 per cent. interest and to have a surplus of 17,000*l.*; Messrs. T. B. Coddington and Co., iron merchants, Liverpool, connected with New York; Messrs. Mackenzie, Ramsay, and Co., merchants, at Dundee, with liabilities to the amount of 60,000*l.*; and Messrs. Monteith and Co., merchants and calico printers of Glasgow.

On Friday the various markets showed a considerable resumption of steadiness, although there was no tendency to great confidence or a rapid revival. Money circulated much more freely in the discount market, and, in consequence, there was witnessed the expected and satisfactory circumstance of a decided diminution in the demand at the Bank of England. It is computed that, altogether, stock to the amount of from 600,000*l.* to 800,000*l.* was pressed upon the



market during the day. The result was a fall of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. from the first prices of the morning, and the funds finally closed  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. lower than on Thursday. The statement that Parliament is to be called together on financial grounds tended to discourage buyers, and the anticipation of an extraordinarily unfavourable Bank return operated in the same direction. It was also announced that the drain of gold to Scotland had ceased, but it was believed about 100,000 sovereigns were despatched to-day to Ireland.

There were several failures mentioned on Friday; amongst them the respectable firm of Draper, Pietroni, and Co. Their business was connected chiefly with Italy and Russia, and their liabilities are estimated at about 300,000*l*. Of this sum, however, a considerable portion—perhaps half—consists of letters of credit granted to houses of high standing, who will doubtless at once withdraw them. The suspension was likewise announced of Messrs. Bowman, Grinnell, and Co., of Liverpool, engaged in the New York trade. It is stated that it will be only temporary, and that it has arisen from a sudden lock-up of a considerable sum in the Borough Bank, where they kept their account, the impossibility of selling any description of produce, and disappointment in money remittances from the United States. The liabilities are not large, and are understood to be wholly upon bills of exchange drawn in New York. Messrs. R. Bainbridge and Co., of Size-lane, in the American trade, have also stopped, but their liabilities are thought not to exceed 30,000*l*. or 40,000*l*. Their suspension is stated to have arisen from the fall of Messrs. Dennistoun and Co., whose bills they had taken to a large amount, and of the inability of their house in New York to make remittances at the present time. The suspension of Munro, Grant, and Co., timber merchants, at Swansea, and of Steegman and Co., manufacturers, at Nottingham, is mentioned in letters from those places.

The following are the names of additional firms which have suspended:—Messrs. Bardgett and Picard, corn merchants, with liabilities estimated at about 120,000*l*. Messrs. Jellicoe and Wix, Turkey merchants; also of Messrs. José P. De Sá and Co., in the Brazilian trade. The liabilities in the first case have not been stated. In the latter they are small. Messrs. De Sá and Co. have been brought down by the failure of Giumaraes and Co., of Paris, mentioned two days back. Messrs. William Taylor and Son, a manufacturing firm, of Redbrook Works, Barnsley.

The Paris letters mention two mercantile failures, the firms being Bourdon, Du Buit, and Co., and Ponsion, Philippe, and Vibert. The liabilities, especially of the latter, are rather extensive.

At a meeting of creditors of Messrs. Wilson, Hallett, and Co., whose suspension was announced on the 2nd inst., held at Liverpool on Friday, it was resolved to wind up the estate under inspection.

It appears that the creditors of Brand and Co. may expect 2*s*. 6*d*. in the pound or 6*s*. 8*d*., according as acceptances of Messrs. Dennistoun and the two Scotch banks which have stopped are met by other parties or not.

We have already briefly referred to the panic at Glasgow caused by the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland and the run upon all the other banks in the city. On Wednesday the rush for gold continued. Early in the morning the City of Glasgow Bank announced its temporary stoppage. The run continued on other banks, including the British Linen Company. The crowds of gold-seekers were so large, urgent, and riotous, that the police had to be summoned to preserve order: but as it was found that gold was really forthcoming, that other banks received the notes of those which had stopped, and that the city authorities accepted them in payment of local rates, the panic began to subside. The agitation had been so great that the authorities thought it prudent to increase the military force at their command, to be prepared for any emergency; and 220 men of the Rifle Brigade had been obtained on Tuesday night from Edinburgh: next day an addition was also made from Edinburgh to the Lancer force stationed at Hamilton. There was a very reassuring arrival on Wednesday morning—"The Union Bank received 300,000*l*. of gold by mail-train, carried by the Caledonian Company. The money was in thirty boxes, each containing 10,000 sovereigns, under the charge of two clerks from the Bank of England. The precious treasure was escorted to the bank by about thirty policemen. In Edinburgh, especially, and in Paisley, Greenock, Ayr, people had a "run for gold;" but the pressure, never so great as at Glasgow, appears to have soon subsided. The change which has come over the state of affairs in Glasgow is seen in the following telegraphic message dated Monday—"A private meeting of the shareholders of the Western Bank was held here to-day. There was a unanimous expression of feeling to go with the bank, and for this purpose upwards of 600,000*l*. were subscribed by the more wealthy shareholders, for which they were to receive seven per cent. the first year, and five per cent. afterwards. The deficiency of the funds of the bank has not as yet been ascertained, but it is thought that a million sterling will suffice to meet the loss and enable the business of the bank to be carried on as usual. This sum it is confidently expected will be made up in a few days. Many of the depositors have expressed their confidence in the new management, and will continue to transact business with the Western. The public has every confidence now in the notes of all the banks."

The City of Glasgow Bank has a capital of 1,000,000*l*., a reserve fund of 90,595*l*., ninety-six branches, one in the Isle of Man, and 1,307 proprietors. Its authorised note-issue was 72,921*l*.

It had been established nineteen years; and it had agencies empowered to draw in New York and California. The directors have stated that the bank has merely suspended for a time, from the inability to meet the sudden rush for gold; no losses have been incurred. The directors have asked the depositors, with a view to enable the bank to resume business, to allow their deposits to remain at four months' notice, until it is again in a position of ease. Several of the persons most largely interested have already concurred in this arrangement.

On Thursday there was a second meeting of Liverpool Borough Bank proprietors, when resolutions were passed for winding-up the concern on the principles announced, with the addition that the shareholders shall immediately pay 5*l*. per share.

## Foreign and Colonial.

### FRANCE.

#### THE EMPEROR AND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following letter, addressed by the Emperor to M. Magne, the Minister of Finance:—

Monsieur le Ministre,—I see with pain that, without an apparent or real cause, public credit is assailed by chimerical fears and by the propagation of *soi-disant* remedies for an evil which only exists in the imagination. In preceding years, it must be owned, there were some grounds for apprehension. A succession of bad harvests compelled us to export annually many hundreds of millions in specie to pay for the quantity of corn of which we stood in need, and yet we were able to meet the crisis and to defy the sad predictions of alarmists by a few simple measures of prudence taken momentarily by the Bank of France. How is it, then, that at the present moment it is not understood that a similar measure, rendered still more easy by the law which allows an increase of the rate of discount, must suffice *à fortiori* to preserve to the Bank the specie which it wants, as we are in a much better condition than we were in last year, having had an abundant harvest and a most considerable metallic reserve in the Bank?

I therefore beg of you publicly to deny all the absurd projects attributed to the Government, the propagation of which so easily causes alarm. It is not without some pride that we may state that France is the country in Europe where public credit rests on the broadest and on the most solid basis. The remarkable report you addressed to me thereon is the proof thereof. Give heart to those who are vainly alarmed, and assure them that I am firmly resolved not to employ those empirical means which have only been had recourse to in circumstances, happily so rare, when catastrophes beyond human foresight have befallen the country.

NAPOLEON.

Complaint is very frequent that while France is suffering from commercial depression the Court is indulging in lavish festivities at Compiègne. The Court returns to Paris towards the end of this week.

M. Abbateucci, Minister of Justice, died on Wednesday evening, at his hotel in the Place Vendôme. He had a public funeral on Saturday. M. Royer is to be his successor.

The Legislative body is convoked, by imperial decree, for the 28th instant.

The Bank of France, on Wednesday, raised its rate of discount as follows—Commercial bills at thirty days, and below it, 8 per cent.; from thirty-one days to sixty, 9 per cent.; from sixty-one days to ninety, 10 per cent.

A decree of the Emperor revokes the prohibition to the export of grain, cereals, potatoes, and chestnuts; and removes the interdiction on distillation from substances used for food.

### BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians has by a Royal decree dissolved the Chamber of Representatives. The elections are to commence on the 10th of December. The Senate and Chamber of Representatives are convoked for the 15th of December.

Another decree appoints M. Lebeau Minister of Justice.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Brussels says:—

The clerical party is gathering itself for the fight with a dogged resolution. On the very evening when the adjournment took place, that is, on Friday, all the leaders of that party met at the house of the Count de Merode, in the Rue aux Laines. It was then and there resolved to spare no effort or sacrifice to turn the elections in their favour, and a sum of 500,000 francs was voted to defray the electioneering expenses and organise electoral corruption. Among the means they intend to employ is to obtain the overt participation of the bishops by means of a pastoral letter or charge, which is to be read from the pulpit and hawked about from one elector's door to the other's by the ministers of public worship. The electoral contest will therefore be held up as a crusade—a sort of holy war. Of course the adversaries of mental progress expect immense success from this propagandism against liberal ideas.

### ITALY.

The *Milan Gazette* publishes a notification of the 6th from the Prefect of Finance of Lombardy, announcing that for the year 1858 the direct taxes are to be increased at the rate of five kreutzers for every florin of taxes. [We suppose this may be regarded as the "special act of imperial favour" promised last year.]

### SERVIA.

A letter from Belgrade of the 5th inst., informs us that the Criminal Court had pronounced judgment on the conspirators accused of having planned the death of the reigning Prince. Seven of the prisoners have been sentenced to decapitation; one only has been condemned to perpetual imprisonment. It was believed at Belgrade that Prince Karageorgewitch will

commute the sentence of death into imprisonment with hard labour.

### TURKEY.

Intelligence has been received from Constantinople to the 4th. The Porte has despatched a second note to the great powers, protesting against the union of the Principalities. The Turkish customs have signified an intention of augmenting by 10 per cent. the import duties on merchandise. The consuls protest against such a step.

From Bucharest news has been received of a grand ovation having been given to the deputies. At various points there were symptoms of agitation amongst the peasantry. Bulgaria was also disturbed.

A despatch from Jassy, published by the *Levant*, gives the latest proceedings of the Divans *ad hoc*. That assembly, after some animated debates, has voted that all citizens are equal in all eyes of the law. It has likewise voted the abolition of all classes and privileges, and the liberty of public worship. It is shortly to consider the question of forced labour to which the peasants are subjected. This last question, which affects the rights of private property, will present much difficulty.

A letter from Damascus of the 18th ult., in the *Universal German Gazette*, says:—"About forty Mussulmans of a low condition and three Imams have been arrested here on the charge of having formed a conspiracy for the destruction of an English establishment. The Mussulman population in general in these parts are greatly irritated against the Europeans, owing partly to a number of workmen of that creed having been dismissed from the English manufacturing, and partly to the sympathies manifested by the Sultan for the English in India."

### AMERICA.

There have been several arrivals from the United States during the week. The latest day is from New York, Nov. 5. The money market was decidedly easier, the California mail steamer *Star of the West* having arrived here with about 1,400,000 dollars in gold. The specie reserve in the New York and Boston Banks had largely increased, and there was an improved feeling in monetary and commercial affairs at New Orleans. The New York banks had gained more than two millions of specie during the week. It is mentioned that Messrs. Winslow, Lanier, and Co., have resumed payment. The *New York Life Illustrated* says:—"There is scarcely a publisher who has escaped from the list of 'failed or suspended.' We may name without discredit the following:—Harper and Brothers, J. H. Colton and Co., H. Cowperthwaite and Co., John P. Jewett and Co., J. S. Redfield, Philip J. Cozzens, Miller, Orton and Co., Richard Marsh, J. M. Emerson and Co., Miller and Curtis, Bangs, Brother, and Co., G. P. Putnam and Co., Sanford and Swords, H. W. Derby and Co., Fowlers and Wells, and others, who found it impossible to meet their engagements during this unprecedented panic, which so completely deranged the currency throughout the whole country."

The Secretary of the Navy was said to have made arrangements whereby the mechanics attached to the various navy yards will be kept fully employed throughout the winter.

Emigrants were being reshipped to Liverpool. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made at New York to get up what are denominated "hunger meetings." The principal movers were the vagabonds of the city. Some rioting of a very mild nature had occurred.

There had been one or two mercantile failures in Canada, but the banks have not given way.

The States election of New York and Massachusetts took place on the 3rd. In New York, partial returns looked rather unfavourable for the Republicans. Ex-speaker Banks had been elected Governor.

We learn from Washington that the Cabinet have concluded to reprimand Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton for their action in rejecting the election returns from the Oxford Precinct, Kansas Territory.

The city of Baltimore had been placed under martial law by the Governor of Maryland, in order to put a stop to the outrages committed by gangs of rowdies during the election.

Havana was perfectly healthy. The news of General Mirasol's appointment as Captain-General was not received with much favour. The monetary crisis was beginning to be severely felt. One mercantile house had failed for half a million, and it was feared that half a dozen others would soon go down.

In California the election for Governor had resulted in the success of Weller; the majority in favour of recognising the State debt was about 30,000.

The accounts from the Mormon Settlement are very conflicting and unreliable. The last report was that a large force of the Mormon Militia under Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, were preparing to leave Salt Lake City with provisions and ammunition for a six weeks' campaign in the mountains to the eastward, and thus to stop, if possible, the passage of the United States' troops. Another account states that it was the intention of the Mormons, should matters get too serious, to seek a refuge in the Russian possessions, where they have already driven the stakes for a New Zion.

### WEST INDIES.

At Jamaica the weather, which had been very wet, has changed. A frightful thunderstorm had happened in Kingston; the railway had been much damaged in consequence. There had been much sickness of a serious type in Jamaica. Yellow fever has again appeared at Port Royal. The rains have been bountiful all along the south side of the island of



Jamaica, in Vere, Clarendon, St. Elizabeth, and Westmoreland, and we learn that the young canes never looked better. In Trinidad the weather has been very changeable, with heavy showers; the health of the island pretty good.

From Chili we learn that a new cabinet had been found upon a moderately liberal basis. The political excitement had subsided. An amnesty had been declared.

The revolution in Bolivia has assumed a more general character. Linares has been made provisional president, and has taken the field against Cordova. Several cities have pronounced against the Government.

In Peru the revolution still continues. The murderer of Mr. Sullivan is believed to be known; he is said to be a Frenchman named John Serri. The officers of justice are in pursuit of him.

#### WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

The Rev. Henry Townsend writes from Tsein, in the Yoruba country, giving some account of the working of the French Negro "emigration" scheme along the African coast. Under date of Lagos, Aug. 20th, he says:—"There is a vessel ready to ship 1,200 at Whydah, taking in her living cargo, and the British cruisers can do nothing against it. It is a covert slave trade, and British Christians must stir themselves again, or the land will be again deluged with blood. As regards Africa itself, it is one and the same what is done with the victims. The slave trader asks not, cares not what becomes of the slave he sells. People may call them what they like, make of them what they like. Calling them emigrants may stop European indignation, but will not alter the state of things in Africa." In a second letter, Mr. Townsend reiterates these opinions, and states that so far from the "emigration," proposed under the most advantageous terms, being advantageous to the African, he is far better off in his own country, where if he chooses he can reap cent. per cent. on his outlay in labour.

#### CHINA.

Lord Elgin returned from Calcutta on the 20th ult. in the chartered Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Avon*. It was rumoured his lordship proposed visiting Shanghai, but it was not known what course of policy will be pursued in adjusting matters between ourselves and the Chinese. The blockade on the Canton river still maintained. An expedition up one of the creeks took place on the 9th Sept., when some war junks in the course of building were destroyed. While on this service Captain Cochrane, of her Majesty's steamer *Niger*, was wounded, and two of his men severely. At Shanghai a difference had occurred between the American and French consuls and the foreign inspectors. The latter refused to grant permission for the re-export of foreign rice to a port in China. The French consul declared his intention to give the vessel taking the rice her clearance, and, if necessary, to protect the vessel from interference on the part of Chinese officials. *Pekin Gazette* are down to the 9th of August; no further mention is made of the Canton question. The Russian steamer *America*, with the Russian Plenipotentiary on board, was at Woosung. She would shortly proceed to the Peiho to receive a reply to a communication from the Emperor of Russia to the Court of Peking. Along the coast the weather had been very severe, and there had been a great many accidents to vessels. At Hong Kong all was quiet.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Advices by the *Emu* have arrived from Melbourne to Sept. 16. The commercial advices are not encouraging. Unprecedented dullness had prevailed for two months. The storekeepers had previously supplied themselves, while the long continued dry weather hindering the operation of gold washing had diminished the means of the consuming classes. Rain had commenced to fall in abundance, however, and speedy improvement was hoped for. The total amount of gold shipped since the commencement of 1857, including the shipments to the neighbouring colonies, had been 79 tons 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. 11 ozs., which, at 80s. per oz., gives the value of 7,636,602s. The receipts of gold by escort continued to be far in advance of those in the corresponding period in 1856. The new gold field at Mount Ararat promised to be very successful.

In two months 10,000 persons have been added to the population of the colony. Numbers complained of want of employment, but would not accept of reduced wages. Crime was on the decrease. Agriculture was advancing so rapidly that it was confidently expected Victoria within a year or two would be independent of foreign supplies.

Telegraphic communication with Adelaide was in a forward state, and a grand railway scheme was likely to be adopted. A plan for the federation of the colonies was under consideration. State aid to religion is to cease in Victoria in 1860. The Haines Ministry had carried the Land Bill through the Lower House. Mr. Fellows, the Solicitor-General had resigned.

There had been a change of Ministry in New South Wales, and Parliament had been prorogued to 20th October. Mr. Cowper is the new Premier. The late Ministry resigned after being defeated on the bill for enlarging the representation of the country.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A patent of nobility has been conferred by the King of Prussia on the Chevalier Bunsen.

Several vessels are on the coast of Africa fitted out as slavers, with Spanish crews, who sail under the United States flag. It is doubtful whether under

the present treaty between Great Britain and the United States English cruisers have a right to search and seize such vessels.

The *Cattolico* of Genoa states that Mazzini was there a few days ago, and that the police had some suspicion of the matter, and endeavoured to arrest him, but without success.

The Australian mail-steamer *Emu*, arrived at Suez, brought 525,000*l.* of gold; which may be expected at Southampton about the 18th or 19th instant.

The *Cologne Gazette* announces that the health of the King of Prussia is every day improving, and that the Court will shortly remove to Charlottenburg. The Prince of Prussia will at the same time take up his residence at Berlin.

Under the title of "Loss to the English," the Spanish papers announce that the produce of wine and sherry in the districts has suffered from the oidium, and that in some places the crop has almost entirely failed.

The *Journal de Constantinople* announces that the Turkish Government have decided upon constructing a line of telegraph from Constantinople to Bassorah, on the Persian Gulf, passing by Bagdad, and that Mr. Staniforth has proceeded to England to purchase the necessary material.

The ship *Dunbar*, on her voyage from London to Sydney, with 140 passengers on board, was totally lost on entering Sydney Heads. No one was saved, it is reported, except one seaman. There were 17 first-class passengers (some with families), and 27 intermediate.

Measures of progressive reform are constantly to be reported from Russia. The tax hitherto levied on foreigners residing in the two capitals has been abolished. A great reduction of the overgrown establishment of the civil administration is now to follow that of the military forces.

Accounts from Cronstadt state that English divers had been sent down by the Russian Government to examine the line-of-battle ship the *Lefort*, which recently sank in the Baltic. An immense mass of human bodies were found below. The effect produced on one of the divers by the sad sight was such that no report could be obtained from him, and he refused to descend a second time.

In Switzerland, the Radical Federal Government is busily carrying on the old warfare against the order of the Jesuits. No Jesuit is now allowed to tread the soil of the Canton of Lucerne, the very scene of their former triumphs, and the Canton of the Valley has been called upon by the Federal Government to enact a similar measure. But that canton, clinging to its cantonal independence, has refused to comply.

Dr. Southwood Smith, Professor Way, and Mr. H. Austin, of the General Board of Health, have gone as a deputation to Milan to inspect works of irrigation there, with a view to the important question of the application of sewage to agricultural purposes, in connexion with the great metropolitan sewage problem in particular, and the utilisation of the sewage of towns in general.

During one of the discussions in the Swedish Diet on the royal proposition relative to religious liberty, M. de Kock, the Chancellor of Justice, said that, if the proposition were not voted, the tribunal would be compelled to pass sentence on seven Swedish women, accused of the crime of having three years ago quitted the evangelical church and embraced the Roman Catholic faith. They would, added the minister, be necessarily condemned to exile. This argument, however, as is proved by the result, had no influence on the decision of the State.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

During the illness of the Duchess de Nemours the Queen and the Prince Consort called twice at Claremont, and as soon as they heard of the death of the Duchess, they drove to Claremont to condole with her family. Her Majesty has also driven out nearly every day. On Saturday, the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, went to Weybridge, and attended the funeral of the late Duchess de Nemours, and returned to the Castle in the afternoon. Prince Leiningen left Windsor in the evening. In reference to the death of the Duchess de Nemours the *Court Journal* says:—"The nuptials of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick will not be postponed on this account, but there is little doubt a great modification will be made in the festivities which were contemplated this month, after the celebration of the 21st."

Cabinet Councils were held on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and yesterday, and were fully attended.

The Rev. Frederick Temple, Master of Arts of Balliol College, and one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools, has been elected Head Master of Rugby School. Mr. Temple is a double first-class man. He was formerly Principal of Kneller Hall, and has more recently been before the public as the author of the new scheme of middle-class examinations lately adopted at Oxford.

At a Privy Council held on Monday, at Windsor, a proclamation was issued summoning Parliament to meet for the despatch of public business on Thursday, the 3rd of December. The Queen gave audiences to Viscount Palmerston, Lord Panmure, and Earl Granville.

The Siamese Ambassadors, who daily gratify their curiosity with the most remarkable sights of the metropolis, on Monday visited with their suite the establishment of Messrs. Sarl and Sons, gold and silversmiths, of Cornhill. The visit of the ambassadors to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, which was put off in consequence of the death of the Duchess de Nemours, takes place to-day.

**THE NEW LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.**—It is understood that Mr. Justice Crosswell will not resign his seat on the bench until after the close of the present term, as the Government are desirous of having the services of Sir Henry Keating, the Solicitor-General, in the House of Commons during the discussions on the Suspension of the Bank Charter Act, a subject to the details of which the learned gentleman has paid great attention. Mr. Wortley is spoken of as the new Solicitor-General, but nothing definite is at present known.

#### Miscellaneous News.

**THE SURREY GARDENS COMPANY.**—The ballot of the proprietors of these gardens has ended in the complete triumph of the directors. They are to be allowed to do the best they can with the property.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN FETTER-LANE.**—The block of houses adjacent to Clifford's-inn, at the Fleet-street end of Fetter-lane, is to be removed during the course of this week. The effect of the removal of these houses will be to throw open to view from Fleet-street the new Record Office, and to afford an easy approach to the Judges' Chambers and the numerous offices connected with them. It will also tend very much to facilitate the traffic along that hitherto most inconvenient thoroughfare.

**REPRESENTATION OF FINSBURY.**—The state of Mr. Thomas Duncombe's health is such as to render a new election for Finsbury at an early day almost inevitable. It is understood that in the event of a vacancy occurring, Mr. Thomas Chambers, the city serjeant, and well known while he represented Bedford in the House for his staunch opposition to the Maynooth Grant, for his endeavours to obtain an inspection of nunneries, and, at the same time, by his steady support of all Liberal measures, will become a candidate.—*Patriot*.

**CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.**—The first Saturday concert of the winter season was given at the Crystal Palace on Saturday last, the commencement of the series being marked by a return to the half-crown charge for admission. The number of visitors was 1,719, of whom 1,207 were by season tickets, and 512 admissions on payment. These concerts proved exceedingly attractive last year, and their return will doubtless be acceptable to a large class of the public.

**ALDERSHOT CAMP** is filling again with troops, chiefly Militia. Field days have been rare of late, but now they have been renewed on fine days. There was rather a remarkable display of this kind on Wednesday. The camp force marched eight miles, duly accompanied by its train, and attacked and carried Sandhurst College by assault. The camp troops were under General Knollys; the cadets were under Sir Harry Jones. The whole operation seems to have been carried out with spirit on both sides.

**RIOT AT LURGAN, ARMAGH COUNTY.**—A telegraphic report from this Irish manufacturing village, dated Friday night, says:—"This afternoon a mob composed of weavers attacked the power-loom factory of Mr. James Malcolm, of this town. Being driven off by the police, they commenced demolishing the windows of his private residence. Some shots were fired, and several persons wounded, but not dangerously. Several arrests have been made up to ten p.m. by the police. The town is quiet now. The origin of the attack is ascribable to the fact of Mr. Malcolm's employes being put on half time."

**THE ATLANTIC CABLE.**—The *Leipsic* one, of the steamers in the employ of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, with 53 miles of the cable lost on the coast of Ireland in the recent unsuccessful attempt to lay it down. At a quarter past 4 o'clock on Friday the 6th inst., when a heavy swell and sea prevailed, the wire parted. The bottom there was rocky, and it is not improbable that the wire, which is capable of bearing a strain of four tons, was broken by the uneven character of the ground. It is very satisfactory to know that the submerged wire bears no appearance of injury, and the whole of the recovered cable can be used again.

**MR. ROUPELL AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.**—Mr. Roupell addressed his constituents at the Horns Tavern on Thursday night. He reviewed the proceedings of last session, and advocated the adoption of summary proceedings towards the mutineers, and the abolition of the East India Company. There must be no truckling to Hindooism or other forms of religion. The rule in India must be characterised by more firmness and consistency. He must condemn Lord Canning for not hanging the mutineers but gagging the press instead. ("Hear, hear," and "shame!") He would suggest sending out a commission of bold and honest men, such as Colonel Tulloch and Sir John M'Neill—(hear, hear)—for they succeeded in exposing the defects of our military system. A vote of confidence was passed.

**FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.**—On Sunday morning the inhabitants of Leicester were much shocked by a report that Mr. Richard Shirley Harris (an extensive manufacturer, and nephew of Mr. J. D. Harris, one of the members for the borough) had been found shot in the neighbourhood of the town. It appears that deceased, a young man of twenty-three, went out shooting on Saturday afternoon, at New-parks, and not returning at the time expected, his friends grew very alarmed. Shortly before seven o'clock his corps was discovered about 200 or 300 yards from the farmhouse whence he had started. There was not the slightest mark that any struggle had taken place, and from the position of the wounds it was evidently impossible that deceased had voluntarily discharged his gun. There was an extensive gun-



shot wound through his arm, and the shot appeared then to have penetrated the chest and broken the main trunk of the circulating system, causing almost instant death. The cause of the accident is supposed to be that deceased was crossing some rails with his gun behind him, and that a quickset fence, against which the trigger of the gun caught, had caused the gun to explode. Mr. Harris's gold watch and money were found perfectly safe. His dog had remained with the corps all night.

**THE SOCIETY OF ARTS AND COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.**—The Council of the Society of Arts, it appears, have come to the conclusion that the constitution of their very useful Board of Examiners, who have done so much to promote competitive examinations for the civil service, and to improve middle-class education, by granting certificates and other prizes to successful candidates, "is illegal and at variance with the Charter of the Society." The Board of Examiners have, accordingly, been summarily suppressed. Those gentlemen have held a meeting protesting against the conduct of the Council. At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, held at Leeds, on Thursday, a resolution in favour of these examinations was unanimously adopted.

**DR. LIVINGSTONE.**—This distinguished traveller, who was to have lectured in St. George's Hall on Tuesday evening, was prevented by sudden and severe indisposition from fulfilling his engagement. Ticket-holders were informed that their money would be returned if required, but that Dr. Livingstone would be requested to name another day for his visit. We believe that less than fifty persons applied for the return of their money.—*Bradford Observer*. [It appears that this distinguished lecturer has been suffering from a severe cold, but hoped to visit Bradford between the 17th and 24th inst. In a letter to Titus Salt, Esq., he says: "This inability is the more trying, inasmuch as I had been indulging the hope that Bradford and Oxford would finish up all my labours in public speaking—that happy consummation of all claims was to have been reached on the 17th."]

**MR. MASSEY, M.P. FOR SALFORD,** and Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, met his constituents in the Town Hall on Thursday. In the course of a speech on India, he warmly eulogized the conduct of the British in that country, and glorified their recent victories. There is an end, he said, to the ancient dynasty of India, and upon its ruins, he believed, would be securely founded the throne of our Christian Queen; and if the ascendancy of Britain was of the greatest importance to Europe, was it not of infinitely more importance to the people of India? for any regeneration that Asia could receive in religion must come from the British nation. Mr. Massey also referred to the promised Reform Bill; but when he said he knew no more about it than his audience, he was met by hisses, and the meeting broke up in confusion.

**THE STEVENAGE MURDER.**—The inquiry into the death of John Storkings the police constable, who was so brutally murdered on the 30th ult., near this town, was resumed on Monday before Mr. C. Tines, the coroner for the county of Herts. It was given in evidence that a young man named Carpenter was seen coming from the spot, his dress bore marks of blood, and there are other grounds of suspicion. Dr. Taylor deposed that he had made an examination of the clothes of the accused man, and had found marks of blood upon the shirt, trousers, and gaiters, which, in his opinion from chemical analysis, presented the characteristics of human blood. The jury, after deliberating for a short time, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Jeremiah Carpenter, and the coroner at once issued his warrant for his committal to take his trial for that offence at the ensuing spring assizes.

**EXECUTION FOR MURDER.**—At eight o'clock on Monday morning, Thomas Robert Davis, a fancy carpenter, was executed in front of Newgate for the murder of his wife by cutting her throat at their lodgings, Dorset-street, Ball's-pond, Islington. He died, say the reporters, without having any clear idea of his religious duties—indeed, he seemed to have laboured under a hope that he should have received mercy in this world, and that hindered him from being over anxious about it in the next. He delivered a very emphatic speech before the rope was placed round his neck. "I wish," said he, "I was going to die at the hands of twelve of her Majesty's foot guards, and not in the way I am going to die—it is the death of a dog and not the death of a Christian." His sufferings did not appear to be severe. The crowd in front of the gall was less numerous than on many former occasions, but still there were before the scaffold some 5,000 or 6,000 of the worst sort of people London can produce.

**PROSECUTION OF A TIPPERARY PRIEST.**—The Irish Attorney-General has filed an ex-officio information, containing thirty-two counts, against the Reverend Peter Conway, one of the Mayo priests whose prosecution was recommended by the Mayo Election Committee of the House of Commons. Informations were to be filed on Monday against the Reverend Mr. Ryan, who was also concerned in the Mayo outrages. The *Dublin Evening Mail* says—"There can be little doubt that the Attorney-General has sufficient grounds for thus forestalling the action of a grand jury; but he has, of course, exposed himself to a storm of indignation by this exercise of his undoubted privilege. A greater benefit could not be conferred upon this country, and especially upon the Roman Catholic laity, than the exhibition of a practical proof that the foreign priesthood under whose yoke they groan is amenable to the law; and this proceeding undoubtedly tends towards that end. So far the Attorney-General is

faithfully redeeming the pledge he gave to Parliament, that he would do his duty towards priest and layman: and we have only to hope that he will continue in the same course steadfast to the end."

**TRAMWAYS FOR OMNIBUSES.**—At a meeting of the proprietors of the London General Omnibus Company, a plan was mooted in the report for working omnibuses on tramways laid down in the leading thoroughfares of the metropolis, where the width of the road is sufficient to admit it without risk or interference with the ordinary traffic. The directors asked the proprietors to sanction the application of a portion of the unused capital of the company for the establishment of tramways of this character in various parts of the metropolis, commencing with the road from Notting-hill-gate via Grand Junction-road, New-road, City-road, and Moorgate-street to the Bank, with branches to the Great Western and London and North-Western Railways, and to Fleet-street via Bagnigge Wells-road. A resolution was accordingly passed, authorising them to subscribe for, and take, on behalf of the company, such a number of shares in "The London Omnibus Tramway Company (limited)" as they may consider expedient, but not exceeding in the whole the sum of 50,000*l*.

**THE LATE FATAL COLLISION ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.**—The long protracted inquest on the body of Mr. Ashman, who was killed by the collision of two passenger trains on the South Wales Railway, near Pyle, on the 14th ult., was brought to a close at Swansea, on Wednesday. The jury, after some deliberation, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Edgar Evans, the clerk, and Henry Burney, the porter, at Port Talbot Station, and against Charles White, the station-master at Stormy. They also appended the following to their verdict:—

The jury censured the conduct of Mr. H. Turner, the station-master at Port Talbot, in having incautiously started the up passenger train from Port Talbot before ascertaining whether any further telegraphic communication had taken place between Stormy and that station. They also expressed censure upon the South Wales Railway Company for not employing persons at their station properly qualified and competent to work and duly understand the telegraph.

It should be mentioned that Mr. White, the Stormy station-master, who was committed by coroner's warrant at the Neath inquest, was only admitted to bail by a judge's order on Saturday last.

**AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS** on Friday a further report on the drainage of the metropolis was received from the referees Sir B. Hall. Some of the members of the Board asserted that the propositions contained in this document are not in accordance with the former recommendations of the referees, and one gentleman (Mr. Carpmal) confidently stated that the plan now proposed by the referees is totally different from their original one. At the same meeting it was stated that the Corporation of London had been asked to join the Board in the purchase of Southwark-bridge, with the view of throwing it open to the public. The Finance Committee of the Board reported that the Corporation of London have refused to accede to the proposal, and have declined to contribute anything to the purchase of the bridge. At a meeting of the Board on Monday the entire question of the main drainage was again debated, and it was resolved by a majority of twenty-eight to three votes—

That this Board having taken into consideration the report of the chairman of the result of the interview of himself and the officers of the Board with her Majesty's First Commissioner and the referees on the 5th inst., reiterates its conviction that to extend the point of outfall to Sea Reach at the cost of the metropolitan rate-payers, would be unjust to those rate-payers, and in contravention of the principle of the Metropolitan Local Management Act.

The report of the chairman and the new report of the consulting referees are to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

**OVATION TO LADY HAVELock.**—Lady Havelock was present at her Majesty's Theatre, on Thursday night on occasion of the production of M. Jullien's "Indian Quadrille." The fifth and concluding part of this elaborate composition is a battle piece, illustrating a series of military incidents and achievements, the heroes of which are the General and his devoted warriors. The "Campbells are coming" is first heard from a distance, and then, by a cleverly managed "crescendo," swells out into an overpowering "fortissimo" for the entire orchestra. When the crowning victory is supposed to be obtained, the band, with the multitudinous drums and fifes of the regiments engaged therein, perform in obstreperous harmony a bold and vigorous air called "General Havelock's Triumphal March," while the chorus declaim the following:—

"Sing forth the praise!  
Let us proclaim  
Havelock's brave deeds,  
Conquest and fame!  
Sound, trumpets, drums!  
Roar, cannons, roar!  
Till echo's voice  
Cease never more," &c.

The whole terminates with "Rule Britannia" and "God save the Queen." The execution throughout was exceedingly good, and the conclusion hailed with uproarious applause and unanimous cries for a repetition of the national airs. Instead of acceding at once, however—in accordance with his usual custom—to this patriotic demand, M. Jullien, as soon as he could extort attention, addressed the audience something to this effect:—"Ladies and gentlemen,—As we are honoured this evening by the presence of Lady Havelock, the wife of the distinguished General—that British lion who has so nobly hunted down the Bengal tiger—I am sure you will all be as delighted as I am to know that she is among us." Then pointing to a box on the first tier, he said, "There is Lady Havelock!" This announcement was received with such tremendous cheering that Lady Havelock, who had been quietly listening to the music, in little expectation of such an incident,

rose from her seat, and, coming forward to the front of the box with her two daughters, gracefully saluted the audience. The acclamations that followed were again interrupted by M. Jullien, who spoke in a loud voice, and evidently as excited as if he had been an Englishman born. "Now, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "you will join with me in three British cheers. I will give the word, and you shall all respond, 'ensemble!'" He did give the word, and his "Hip, hip, hurrah," thrice reiterated, was thrice echoed by such a "hurrah" from the united voices of the whole assembly as made the walls "reverberate again." Rarely has a scene of greater enthusiasm been witnessed. Lady Havelock remained until the end of the performance, and the great majority of the crowd kept her company. When the last piece was finished, the audience dispersed slowly, and the scene of "ovation" was changed from the theatre to the open street. A dense crowd almost blocked up the thoroughfare; and as Lady Havelock was recognised entering her carriage the cheering was renewed.

### Law, &c.

**THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—A number of shareholders of the British Bank met the official manager and the assignees, at the Guildhall Tavern, on Wednesday, to endeavour to make arrangements for winding-up the bank. The creditors have consented to accept 10*s*. in the pound from the estate and 6*s*. 6*d*. from the shareholders; 180,000*l*. is required from the shareholders to effect this. Mr. Harding, the official manager, stated that 65,000*l*. had been subscribed, but numbers of shareholders had as yet made no offer. In pursuance of a suggestion, some of the shareholders present retired to another room with Mr. Harding and other gentlemen to confer privately; and the upshot was promises of 42,700*l*. more, making 107,700*l*. in all. It was stated that the assignees can give a full release to each shareholder who pays a proper quota to the fund—those who hang back, and yet have means, will be made to pay. The Court of Queen's Bench on Friday, on the application of Mr. Edwin James, granted a rule calling upon the Attorney-General to show cause why he should not deliver to Esdaile and others, defendants in the criminal proceedings arising out of the British Bank transactions, particulars stating the specific charges intended to be made in support of certain counts of the indictment.

**THE REDPATH FRAUDS.**—In the Bankruptcy Court on Monday, was held a dividend meeting under the estate of the notorious Leopold Redpath. It will be remembered that the frauds committed by this man reached the enormous amount of about 236,000*l*., of which 221,000*l*. was derived from the creation of fraudulent stock, and 15,000*l*. from the issue of fraudulent dividend warrants. It transpired on Monday that the Great Northern Railway Company have satisfied the claims of all the other creditors of the estate, and now seek to prove against it to the amount of upwards of 200,000*l*. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn said that he did not see clearly how the company could turn this money obtained by fraud into a debt, and took time to consider the point. The sum at present realised by the official assignee under the estate is about 30,000*l*.

### Literature.

*Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa.*  
By DAVID LIVINGSTONE, LL.D., D.C.L. London: John Murray.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

WHEN Dr. Livingstone started on his last and longest journey, he had to proceed from Cape Town through the Cape Colony, across the Orange River, on through independent territory inhabited by Griquas and Bechuannas, to Kuruman; where he was detained for months in obtaining servants, in consequence of the threats of the Boers against him, by whom he was regarded as a man dangerous to their power over the native tribes. After all, only very bad servants were obtained, but, glad to get away on any terms, the start was made in November, 1852. Skirting along the Kalahari Desert (described in our former notice), and sometimes within its borders, "giving the Boers a wide berth," they reached, on the last day of the year, Litubaruba, the town of Sechele. While advancing to this point, they met Mr. Macabe returning from Lake Ngami. This gentleman, before the lake was discovered, wrote a letter in one of the Cape papers, recommending a certain route as likely to lead to it. He was fined 500 dollars, and imprisoned till it was paid:—by whom?—by the Transvaal Boers, for writing about *ouze feli*, "our country"! Mr. Macabe had actually seen the whole lake; which was not the case with Livingstone and Oswell; and he estimated its circumference some twenty miles higher than they did. Two other English gentlemen crossed and recrossed the desert about the same time and one of them, Capt. Shelley, lost his way, and eventually appeared at Kuruman, shirtless and brown as a Griqua, and was addressed by Mrs. Moffat in Dutch. Dr. Livingstone says: "His sufferings must have been far more severe than any we endured."

While writing of Sechele's people, and of the habits, diseases, and medicines of the Bechuanas



generally, our traveller gives us the following account of—

BECHUANA FAMILY-FEELING.—AND A PHYSIOLOGICAL CURIOSITY.

"The Bechuana are universally much attached to children. A little child toddling near a party of men while they are eating is sure to get a handful of the food. This love of children may arise, in a great measure, from the patriarchal system under which they dwell. Every little stranger forms an increase of property to the whole community, and is duly reported to the chief—boys being more welcome than girls. The parents take the name of the child, and often address their children as Ma (mother), or Ra (father). Our eldest boy being named Robert, Mrs. Livingstone was, after his birth, always addressed as Ma-Robert, instead of Mary, her Christian name. I have examined several cases in which a grandmother has taken upon herself to suckle a grandchild. Masina of Kuruman had no children after the birth of her daughter Sina, and had no milk after Sina was weaned, an event which usually is deferred till the child is two or three years old. Sina married when she was seventeen or eighteen, and had twins; Masina, after at least fifteen years' interval since she last suckled a child, took possession of one of them, applied it to her breast, and milk flowed, so that she was able to nurse the child entirely. Masina was at this time at least forty years of age. I have witnessed several other cases analogous to this. A grandmother of forty, or even less, for they become withered at an early age, when left at home with a young child, applies it to her own shrivelled breast, and milk soon follows. In some cases, as that of Ma-bogosing, the chief wife of Mahure, who was about thirty-five years of age, the child was not entirely dependent on the grandmother's breast, as the mother suckled it too. I had witnessed the production of milk so frequently by the simple application of the lips of the child, that I was not therefore surprised when told by the Portuguese in Eastern Africa of a native doctor who, by applying a poultice of the pounded larvae of hornets to the breast of a woman, aided by the attempts of the child, could bring back the milk. Is it not possible that the story in the 'Cloud of Witnesses,' of a man during the time of persecution in Scotland putting his child to his own breast, and finding, to the astonishment of the whole country, that milk followed the act, may have been literally true? It was regarded and is quoted as a miracle; but the feelings of the father towards the child of a murdered mother must have been as nearly as possible analogous to the maternal feeling; and as anatomists declare the structure of both male and female breasts to be identical, there is nothing physically impossible in the alleged result. The illustrious Baron Humboldt quotes an instance of the male breast yielding milk; and though I am not conscious of being overcredulous, the strange instances I have examined in the opposite sex make me believe that there is no error in that philosopher's statement."

The country adjacent to the desert, from Litu-baruba upwards to the Lake Ngami is "remarkable for its salubrity of climate;"—in such a region, waggon-travelling is "a wild healthful gipsy life." Mr. Oswell thought the climate much superior to that of Peru. The evenings are deliciously cool and refreshing, even after the hottest day. There are none of the debilitating effects of India or the African coast. Sufferers from pulmonary complaints are recommended by Dr. Livingstone to these borders of the Kalahari; where they may sit out of doors till midnight, without fear of colds or thinking of rheumatism. Dr. Livingstone, at this time, learnt to think very little of lions; and formed an opinion of them which is not at all according to the popular traditions as to the lion's character.

THE LION MEAN—NOT MAJESTIC.

"When a lion is met in the day time, a circumstance by no means unfrequent to travellers in these parts, if preconceived notions do not lead them to expect something very 'noble' or 'majestic,' they will see merely an animal somewhat larger than the biggest dog they ever saw, and partaking very strongly of the canine features; the face is not much like the usual drawings of a lion, the nose being prolonged like a dog's; not exactly such as our painters make it, though they might learn better at the Zoological Gardens; their ideas of majesty being usually shown by making their lions' faces like old women in night-caps. When encountered in the day-time, the lion stands a second or two gazing, then turns slowly round, and walks as slowly away for a dozen paces, looking over his shoulder; then begins to trot, and when he thinks himself out of sight, bounds off like a greyhound. By day there is not, as a rule, the smallest danger of lions which are not molested attacking man, nor even on a clear moonlight night, except when they possess the breeding *stoppyn* (natural affection); this makes them brave almost any danger; and if a man happens to cross to the windward of them, both lion and lioness will rush at him, in the manner of a bitch with whelps. . . . So general, however, is the sense of security on moonlight nights, that we seldom tied up our oxen, but let them lie loose by the waggons; while on a dark rainy night, if a lion is in the neighbourhood, he is almost sure to venture to kill an ox. His approach is always stealthy, except when wounded; and any appearance of a trap is enough to cause him to refrain from making the last spring. This seems characteristic of the feline species. . . . When a lion is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of an animal may make him commence stalking it. In one case a man, while stealthily crawling towards a rhinoceros, happened to glance behind him, and found to his horror a lion *stalking him*; he only escaped by springing up a tree like a cat. . . . By accident, a horse belonging to Captain Codrington ran away, but was stopped by the bridle catching a stump; there he remained a prisoner for two days, and when found the whole space around was marked by the footprints of lions. They had evidently been afraid to attack the haltered horse, from fear that it was a *trap*. Two lions came up by night to within three yards of oxen tied to a waggon and sheep tied to a tree, and stood roaring, but afraid to make a spring. . . . Nothing that I ever learned of the lion led me to attribute to it either the ferocious or noble character ascribed to it elsewhere. It possesses none of the nobility of the Newfoundland or St. Ber-

nard dogs. With respect to its great strength there can be no doubt. The immense mass of muscle around its jaws, shoulders, and forearms, proclaim tremendous force. They would seem, however, to be inferior to those of the Indian tiger. . . . Where game is abundant, there you may expect lions in proportionately large numbers. They are never seen in herds, but six or eight, probably one family, occasionally hunt together. One is in much more danger of being run over when walking in the streets of London, than he is of being devoured by lions in Africa, unless engaged in hunting the animal. . . . The same feeling which has induced the modern painter to caricature the lion, has led the sentimentalist to consider the lion's roar the most terrific of all earthly sounds. We hear of the 'majestic roar of the king of beasts.' It is, indeed, well calculated to inspire fear if you hear it in combination with the tremendously loud thunder of that country, on a night so pitchy dark that every flash of the intensely vivid lightning leaves you with the impression of stone-blindness, while the rain pours down so fast that your fire goes out, leaving you without the protection of even a tree, or the chance of your gun going off. But when you are in a comfortable house or waggon, the case is very different, and you hear the roar of the lion without any awe or alarm. The silly ostrich makes a noise as loud, yet he never was feared by man. To talk of the majestic roar of the lion is mere majestic twaddle. In general the lion's voice seems to come deeper from his chest than that of the ostrich; but to this day I can distinguish with certainty between them only by knowing that the ostrich roars by day and the lion by night."

On his way north, Dr. Livingstone passed through the Bamargwato hills, part of the range called Bakaa,—composed of great masses of black basalt, standing 700 or 800 feet above the plains, and extending some six miles. From this point the country, unlike that of the Bakwains, is an arid plain of dun-coloured grass, growing in tufts, with bare soft sand between, while bushes and small trees grow at distances between which a waggon may be guided. Twenty miles on, to Letlocke, and Mr. Gordon Cumming's furthest station north was reached. Dr. Livingstone had had several visits at Kolobeng from this renowned hunter; and says that "Mr. Cumming's book conveys a truthful idea of South African hunting." We must not try to trace our traveller's footsteps onwards to the river Chobe, through grassy plains, with an almost treeless horizon,—and then through a more lovely country, with brighter greens, and hollows containing water, and, by-and-bye, little streams,—then new vegetation appearing, the banian, the baobab, the palmyra, and other trees, some of them festooned with vines,—till the river Sanshureh is reached, a branch of the Chobe. And here was encountered something like—

A JUNGLE.

"Next morning, by climbing the highest trees, we could see a fine large sheet of water, but surrounded on all sides by the same impenetrable belt of reeds. This is the broad part of the river Chobe, and is called Zabesa. Two tree-covered islands seemed to be much nearer to the water than the shore on which we were, so we made an attempt to get to them first. It was not the reeds alone we had to pass through; a peculiar serrated grass, which at certain angles cut the hands like a razor, was mingled with the reed, and the climbing convolvulus, with stalks which felt as strong as whip-cord, bound the mass together. We felt like pigmies in it, and often the only way we could get on was by both of us leaning against a part and bending it down till we could stand upon it. The perspiration streamed off our bodies, and as the sun rose high, there being no ventilation among the reeds, the heat was stifling, and the water, which was up to the knees, felt agreeably refreshing. After some hours' toil we reached one of the islands. Here we met an old friend, the bramble-bush. My strong moleskins were quite worn through at the knees, and the leather trousers of my companion were torn and his legs bleeding. Tearing my handkerchief in two I tied the pieces round my knees, and then encountered another difficulty. We were still forty or fifty yards from the clear water, but now we were opposed by great masses of papyrus, which are like palms in miniature, eight or ten feet high, and an inch and a half in diameter. These were laced together by twining convolvulus, so strongly that the weight of both of us could not make way into the clear water. At last we fortunately found a passage prepared by a hippopotamus. Eager as soon as we reached the island to look along the vista to clear water, I stepped in and found it took me at once up to the neck."

It took a good deal of exploring and of hard toil to find an inlet to the Chobe; but once launched on that river—deep, and a hundred yards wide—in their little pontoon, they paddled away from midday to sunset, and with the twilight reached a village of the Makololo on the north bank. The villagers looked consternation; and in their figurative way of speaking said, "He has dropped among us from the clouds, yet came riding on the back of a hippopotamus! We Makololo thought no one could cross the Chobe without our knowledge, but here he drops among us like a bird!" After a few days' delay, some of the head men of the Makololo came and took them across to Linyanti, the capital of that tribe, where he was received by Sekeletu, the successor to Sebituane. At this place, Dr. Livingstone was brought down with fever; and his stay was prolonged to a month. He then started for the purpose of ascending the river Zambesi. Sekeletu and a hundred and sixty attendants accompanied him to the Barotse country. It was found that the Barotse people call the river Leambye, and elsewhere it is named Luambesi, with other variations according

to dialect, and finally the Zambesi. In a fleet of thirty-two canoes, the party proceeded rapidly up the river—a magnificent one, more than a mile broad, with islands from three to five miles in length, and both banks, as well as the islands, covered with forests, amidst which the lofty palmyra casts its feathery foliage against the sky, while the date-palm lends its refreshing light-green to the beauty of the lower woods. The valley of the river resembles that of the Nile, and is inundated annually; then it looks like a large lake, out of which stand the Barotse villages, which are always built on high mounds, frequently of artificial construction.

Among the Barotse people Dr. Livingstone observed a higher estimate of women, and a deeper religious feeling, than is common among the Bechuana. There was poetry, as well as the evidence of a belief in spiritual being, in the reply of one of these people to Dr. Livingstone's question about a halo then visible round the sun. "It is," said he, "the Barimo (Gods, departed spirits), who have called a picho (council);—don't you see they have the Lord (sun) in the centre?" Portuguese half-castes and Arabs from Zanzibar were encountered in this country. After various explorations of streams uniting with the Leambye, Dr. Livingstone returned with Sekeletu to Linyanti, after a nine weeks' tour—of which he says:—

IMPRESSIONS OF CONTACT WITH HEATHENISM.

"I had been in closer contact with heathenism than ever I had been before; and, though all, including the chief, were as kind and attentive to me as possible, and there was no want of food (oxen being slaughtered daily, sometimes ten at a time, more than sufficient for the wants of all), yet to endure the dancing, roaring, and singing, the jesting, anecdotes, grumbling, quarrelling, and murdering of these children of nature, seemed more like a severe penance than anything I had met with in the course of my missionary duties. I took thence a more intense disgust at heathenism than I had before, and formed a greatly elevated opinion of the latent efforts of missions in the south, among tribes which are reported to have been as savage as the Makololo. The indirect benefits, which to a casual observer lie beneath the surface and are inappreciable, in reference to the probable wide diffusion of Christianity at some future time, are worth all the money and labour that have been expended to produce them."

The following passage tells something of—

MAKOLOLO LIFE.

"All are remarkably fond of their cattle, and spend much time in ornamenting and adorning them. Some are branded all over with a hot knife, so as to cause a permanent discolouration of the hair, in lines like the bands on the hide of a zebra. Pieces of skin two or three inches long and broad are detached, and allowed to heal in a dependent position around the head—a strange style of ornament; indeed, it is difficult to conceive in what their notion of beauty consists. The women have somewhat the same ideas with ourselves of what constitutes comeliness. They came frequently and asked for the looking-glass; and the remarks they made—while I was engaged in reading, and apparently not attending to them—on first seeing themselves therein, were amusingly ridiculous. 'Is that me?' 'What a big mouth I have!' 'My ears are as big as pumpkin-leaves.' 'I have no chin at all.' Or, 'I would have been pretty, but am spoiled by these high cheek-bones.' 'See how my head shoots up in the middle!' laughing vociferously all the time at their own jokes. They readily perceive any defect in each other, and give nicknames accordingly. One man came alone to have a quiet gaze at his own features once, when he thought I was asleep: after twisting his mouth about in various directions, he remarked to himself, 'People say I am ugly, and how very ugly I am indeed!'"

Dr. Livingstone now purposed to remain with the Makololo during the coming season, and then to set out for Loanda, a Portuguese settlement on the west coast, with the view of establishing a direct and legitimate trade with the interior. The people, accustomed only to the overreaching of the traders who came occasionally amongst them, and who only cheated them out of their ivory, favoured the plan, and gave assistance. With twenty men the traveller at length set out on a journey of between two and three thousand miles, determined "to succeed or perish." Very little impedimenta was permissible;—the instruments indispensable were a sextant, chronometer, thermometer, compass, and telescope,—and the books taken were three, a Bible, the nautical almanac, and tables of logarithms. In the Balonda country we pause to see an exhibition of—

THE MAGIC LANTERN.

"Shinte was most anxious to see the pictures of the magic lantern, but fever had so weakening an effect, and I had such violent action of the heart, with buzzing in the ears, that I could not go for several days; when I did go for the purpose, he had his principal men and the same crowd of court beauties near him as at the reception. The first picture exhibited was Abraham about to slaughter his son Isaac; it was shown as large as life, and the uplifted knife was in the act of striking the lad; the Balonda men remarked that the picture was much more like a god than the things of wood or clay they worshipped. I explained that this man was the first of a race to whom God had given the Bible we now held, and that among his children our Saviour appeared. The ladies listened with silent awe; but, when I moved the slide, the uplifted dagger moving towards them, they thought it was to be sheathed in their bodies instead of Isaac's. 'Mother! mother!' all shouted at once, and off they rushed helter-skelter, tumbling pell mell over each other, and over the little idol-huts and tobacco-bushes: we could not get one of them back again. Shinte, however, sat bravely through the whole, and



afterwards examined the instrument with interest. An explanation was always added after each time of showing its powers, so that no one should imagine there was aught supernatural in it; and had Mr. Murray, who kindly brought it from England, seen its popularity among both Makololo and Balonda, he would have been gratified with the direction his generosity then took. It was the only mode of instruction I was ever pressed to repeat. The people came long distances, for the express purpose of seeing the objects and hearing the explanations."

We wish we could add some more general information respecting the country and the people, —and also as to the author's addresses to attentive groups, in his missionary capacity. But we must pass on. Beyond rapids, beyond the Gorge falls—with scenery the loveliest the author has ever seen—beyond Libonta, the last town of the Makololo, the party advances. The natural history of the region is most interesting,—and furnishes material enough for an article. The confluence of the Leeambye and the Leeba was reached, and an ascent of the Leeba commenced. Scenery like a carefully-tended gentleman's park,—hawthorn-like trees, with flowers as large as dog-roses, and "haws," like marbles,—amidst an increasing population, where Manchester goods are brought by Mambari traders, and the natives say to the white man, "Truly, ye are gods," and where straight hair is taken as the sign of a genuine merman,—and so, on, stage after stage, and week after week, with variations of scenery, and ever new and interesting incident,—and the Portuguese region is reached at last, first Casenge, then, through a valley equalling that of the Mississippi, to Tala Mungongo, where there is a house to sleep in for the travellers, and again onward by various villages, and through a fertile and well-peopled country, and, suffering from chronic dysentery, and in great depression of spirits, St. Paul de Loanda is arrived at, on the 31st of May; and there Dr. Livingstone is welcomed by Mr. Gabriel, an English gentleman, our commissioner for the suppression of the slave trade. Mr. Gabriel's house was a wonder to the Makololo people who accompanied the traveller: they said, "It is not a hut,—it is a mountain with several caves in it." Of the Portuguese town itself we must say nothing.

In September, recruited by kindness and care, Dr. Livingstone set forth again,—this time designing to reach the eastern coast: but we dare not attempt to follow him. Already we have extracted sufficiently from his book to show the general character of the country he had to re-traverse; and that which lay beyond it was the same, with a difference. Fever, jaundice, and insanity attacked his men, and he had to wait their recovery; but he persevered, and though, as it seems to us, he and they would have died over and over again—as an Irishman once said to us—had not Livingstone known medicine, all obstacles were vanquished, and the hero traveller reached Quillimane,—how, everybody knows. One extract only from the second half of the volume—for the unreported portion is about half—will we venture to take. It is an account of falls discovered by Dr. Livingstone, and named by him

#### THE FALLS OF VICTORIA, ON THE ZAMBESI.

"After twenty minutes' sail from Kalai, we came in sight, for the first time, of the columns of vapour, appropriately called 'smoke,' rising at a distance of five or six miles, exactly as when large tracts of grass are burned in Africa. Five columns now arose, and bending in the direction of the wind, they seemed placed against a low ridge covered with trees; the tops of the columns at this distance appeared to mingle with the clouds. They were white below, and higher up became dark, so as to simulate smoke very closely. The whole scene was extremely beautiful; the banks and islands dotted over the river are adorned with sylvan vegetation of great variety of colour and form. At the period of our visit several trees were spangled over with blossoms. . . . The falls are bounded on three sides by ridges 300 or 400 feet in height, which are covered with forest, with the red soil appearing among the trees. When about half a mile from the falls, I left the canoe by which we had come down thus far, and embarked in a lighter one, with men well acquainted with the rapids, who, by passing down the centre of the stream in the eddies and still places caused by many jutting rocks, brought me to an island situated in the middle of the river, and on the edge of the lip over which the water rolls. In coming hither, there was danger of being swept down by the streams which rushed along on each side of the island; but the river was now low, and we sailed where it is totally impossible to go when the water is high. But though we had reached the island, and were within a few yards of the spot, a view from which would solve the whole problem, I believe that no one could perceive where the vast body of water went; it seemed to lose itself in the earth, the opposite lip of the fissure into which it disappeared being only eighty feet distant. At least I did not comprehend it until, creeping with awe to the verge, I peered down into a large rent which had been made from bank to bank of the broad Zambesi, and saw that a stream of a thousand yards broad, leaped down a hundred feet, and then became suddenly compressed into a space of fifteen or twenty yards. The entire falls are simply a crack made in a hard basaltic rock from the right to the left bank of the Zambesi, and then prolonged from the left bank away through thirty or forty miles of hills. . . . The edge of that side over which the water falls, is worn off two or three feet, and pieces have fallen away, so as to give it somewhat of a serrated appearance. That over which the water does not fall, is quite straight, except at the left corner, where a rent appears, and a piece seems inclined

to fall off. Upon the whole, it is nearly in the state in which it was left at the period of its formation. The rock is dark brown in colour, except about ten feet from the bottom which is discoloured by the annual rise of the water to that or a greater height. On the left side of the island we have a good view of the mass of water which causes one of the columns of vapour to ascend, as it leaps quite clear of the rock, and forms a thick unbroken fleece all the way to the bottom. . . . The snow-white sheet seemed like myriads of small comets rushing on in one direction, each of which left behind its nucleus rays of foam. I never saw the appearance referred to noticed elsewhere. It seemed to be the effect of the mass of water leaping at once clear of the rock, and but slowly breaking up into spray. . . . At three spots near these falls, one of them the island in the middle on which we were, three Batoka chiefs offered up prayers and sacrifices to the Barimo. They chose their places of prayer within the sound of the roar of the cataract, and in sight of the bright bows in the cloud. They must have looked upon the scene with awe. Fear may have induced the selection. The river itself is, to them, mysterious. The words of the canoe song are—

"The Leeambye! Nobody knows,  
Whence it comes and whither it goes."

When Dr. Livingstone's native companions reached Loanda, they saw with wonder and awe the sea; and they described their sensation by saying, "The world said, 'I am finished; there is no more of me.'" When one of them, Sekwebu by name, sailed with the Doctor from Quillimane, he said with fear as they moved through the then mighty waves of the sea, "Is this the way you go? Is this the way you go?"—and though he recovered partially from his first terror, when, on reaching the Mauritius, a steamer came to tow the vessel, the strain on his mind reached a climax and he became insane, and leapt overboard. The body of Sekwebu was never found.

We had intended to make some remarks on the missionary and commercial results of Dr. Livingstone's remarkable discoveries. But we have already occupied so much space with this notice, that, on consideration, we think it better to let the author himself speak of the issues that present themselves to his mind, and of the future that he has before him.

#### DR. LIVINGSTONE ON THE RESULTS OF HIS EXPLORATIONS.

"If the reader has accompanied me thus far, he may perhaps be disposed to take an interest in the objects I propose to myself, should God mercifully grant me the honour of doing something more for Africa. As the highlands on the borders of the central basin are comparatively healthy, the first object seems to be to secure a permanent path thither, in order that Europeans may pass as quickly as possible through the unhealthy region near the coast. The river has not been surveyed, but at the time I came down there was abundance of water for a large vessel, and this continues to be the case during four or five months of each year. The months of low water still admit of navigation by launches, and would permit small vessels equal to the Thames steamers to ply with ease in the deep channel. If a steamer were sent to examine the Zambesi, I would recommend one of the lightest draught, and the months of May, June, and July for passing through the delta; and this not so much for fear of want of water, as the danger of being grounded on a sand or mud bank, and the health of the crew being endangered by the delay. In the months referred to, no obstruction would be incurred in the channel below Tete. Twenty or thirty miles above that point we have a small rapid, of which I regret my inability to speak, as (mentioned already) I did not visit it. But taking the distance below this point, we have, in round numbers, 300 miles of navigable river. Above this rapid we have another reach of 300 miles, with sand, but no mudbanks in it, which brings us to the foot of the eastern ridge. Let it not, however, be thought that a vessel by going thither would return laden with ivory and gold-dust. The Portuguese of Tete pick up all the merchandise of the tribes in their vicinity, and, though I came out by traversing the people with whom the Portuguese have been at war, it does not follow that it will be perfectly safe for others to go in whose goods may be a stronger temptation to cupidity than anything I possessed. When we get beyond the hostile population mentioned, we reach a very different race. On the latter my chief hopes at present rest. All of them, however, are willing and anxious to engage in trade, and, while eager for this, none have ever been encouraged to cultivate the raw materials of commerce. Their country is well adapted for cotton; and I venture to entertain the hope that by distributing seeds of better kinds than that which is found indigenous, and stimulating the natives to cultivate it by affording them the certainty of a market for all they may produce, we may engender a feeling of mutual dependence between them and ourselves. I have a two-fold object in view, and believe that, by guiding our missionary labours so as to benefit our own country we shall thereby more effectually and permanently benefit the heathen. . . . It is in the hope of working out this idea, that I propose the formation of stations on the Zambesi beyond the Portuguese territory, but having communication through them with the coast. A chain of stations admitting of easy and speedy intercourse, such as might be formed along the flank of the eastern ridge, would be in a favourable position for carrying out the objects in view. The London Missionary Society has resolved to have a station among the Makololo on the north bank, and another on the south among the Matebele. The Church—Wesleyan, Baptist, and that most energetic body, the Free Church—could each find desirable locations among the Batoka and adjacent tribes. The country is so extensive there is no fear of clashing. All classes of Christians find that sectarian rancour soon dies out when they are working together among and for the real heathen. Only let the healthy locality be searched for and fixed upon, and then there will be free scope to work in the same cause in various directions, without that loss of men which the system of missions on the unhealthy coasts entails. While respectfully submitting the plan to these influential societies, I can positively state that, when fairly in

the interior, there is perfect security for life and property among a people who will at least listen and reason."

Much of the charm of Dr. Livingstone's volume is derived from the natural and picturesque style in which it is written. His general intelligence is as marked as his special knowledge; and there is a quiet play of humour, as well as a genial depth of feeling, in his mode of regarding the human nature and phases of human life which came under his observation. Who will not put down this volume with thankfulness and delight,—that England has such sons, to carry her civilisation and religion into lands previously untrodden by the white man's foot,—and that Christ has such servants, to proclaim His kingdom, to illustrate His gospel by loving and untiring labours for the elevation of man, and to bring the farthest and most degraded tribes to the full stature of a perfected manhood? We trust the Doctor's efforts to obtain means for the further exploration of the Zambesi will be successful; and that he may have some day to tell us of results, not only possible, but actually achieved, for the moral renovation of interior Africa.

We perhaps ought to add that this book is copiously and beautifully illustrated, and has maps which will change the face of all future maps of Africa.

*Thorndale; or, the Conflict of Opinions.* By WILLIAM SMITH, Author of "Athelwood, a Drama," &c. Blackwood.

"THORNDALE" is the record of the history of an eminently speculative mind. Its hero—if we may apply such a term to a character far from heroic—has felt himself compelled to seek a reconstruction of his whole religious and moral belief; and he here develops to us the platform on which he thinks he has found firm footing, with the props upon which for him it rests. "God—Immortality—Progress," he writes, "these are my three watchwords: these are the three great faiths which I desire to keep steadily before my mind. . . . I can say—and am happy in saying it—that these three faiths are mine."

Not a few of our readers, on finding that the author gets no further than this—that his result is an intellectual Theism—will be disposed to fling the book aside: but others, we doubt not, will feel an interest in seeing how the most unfettered speculation (and we hold that which is thus unfettered to be far more healthy and less dangerous than that which makes reservations, and trembles at its own shadow) has led him to these three great truths which, whatever we may think of their insufficiency in themselves, are yet the substrata of faith. The position of the pure Theist may seem to us an unreal one; we may doubt whether it has rude strength enough in it to stand the pressure and strain of human life; we may feel that apart from the revelation of the God-man, the Theist has no right to his faith which clings to a Father all-pitiful as well as all-wise; yet has he that faith; and far be it from us to hold other than sacred these imperfect breathings of the soul's highest instincts: nay rather, even in their most visionary and romantic expression, would we recognise and reverence the spiritual sympathy which in them is manifested. Our poet Tennyson has given some lessons of wise charity to those who imagine that through doubt and struggle they have attained to a purer transcendental faith which can dispense with the "flesh and blood" of symbols and creeds. And may we not in our turn—as standing over against the so-called spiritualist—lay to heart like friendly counsel, when, as at times we do, we alight upon those who in the dreamy regions of speculation and phantasy, have reared for themselves a temple wherein to worship, and found therein rest and nourishment? Happily it too may have some reflexion of that "pattern which was seen in the Mount."

The story of the book is slight, and only employed as a string to thread thoughts and speculations upon. Thorndale, a young man of elegant and cultivated rather than of strong or profound mind, marked for death by consumption, is recommended to seek a warmer and more genial climate. He finds a retirement upon the shores of the Bay of Naples, and there occupies the leisure of his few remaining days in penning the diary which forms the chief part of this rather bulky volume. His quiet life is diversified by the arrival of one and another of his old acquaintances, and the conversations between the friends are some of the most real and interesting parts of the book. We know not how far we are to identify the author with Thorndale or either of his friends. Perhaps the fact of the two concluding discussions being assigned to "Clarence, the Utopian philosopher," rather leads us to seek his real personality there. But the difference between him and Thorndale is rather one of temperament and strength of character than of opinion. We have intimated above that there is little of the heroic about



Thorndale. His acting and thinking are marked by an introspectiveness which belongs only to one who has lost the fresh bloom of healthy spontaneous life. He is irresolute, even to a ludicrous degree (p. 128). His feeling is sentimental rather than deeply emotional. He clings to the idea of immortality; but it is less from any high and strong aspiration of his own, than from an impression of the greatness of the question as affecting mankind (p. 28). There is that candour about his confessions peculiar to a class of younger writers of the present day. "I have lived an idle life," he writes, "I have been too exclusively devoted to speculation to succeed even in that" (p. 43). "I was wandering in the prophet's path without the prophet's mission." (p. 134). "How many men must have apprehended all and more than I have apprehended,—known more than I have known,—yet held their peace." (p. 135). "I was not destined to be fortunate either in friendship or love. There is something weak and effeminate, I suspect, in my character." (p. 164). He can talk finely and sentimentally of the dignity of work, but gives small proof of having put into practice the lessons which he inculcates so well. The following passage is fraught with wisdom: why did not Thorndale live it instead of writing it?—

"Stand aside from the crowd, and look on—have no other business than to look on—how mad and preposterous, how purposeless and inexplicable, will the whole scene of human life appear!

"How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable  
All the uses of this world!"

"Step down into the crowd; choose a path, or let accident choose for you; be one of the jostling multitude; have wishes and a pursuit; and how full of meaning and purpose has it all become! This labyrinth of life is ever a straight path to him who keeps walking.

"And as with the purposes of life, so is it with our speculative creeds. Stand apart and look on—take up your station at the porch of the Church, and only question why others enter there. Oh, you may stand and question till the day of doom! Step within—creep but to the first altar—bend a knee—to any saint you please in the calendar—utter but one prayer, one petitionary word—henceforth you are enrolled amongst the faithful. If Heaven has not yet answered—it heard that prayer—can you withdraw it? Why or wherefore you entered is no more the question; it is plain enough you cannot leave." (p. 45).

Thorndale's diary, which includes a review of his past life, contains reflections and speculations on the most widely varied subjects. Society, the correction of its moral sentiments, and its latent forces for good; factory-labour and Manchester cotton-mills; communism and co-partnerships; theories of development; free-will, faith, reason, immortality;—such are some of the topics of discussion; and all of them are handled in a manner which shows a familiarity on the part of the author with the latest questions that have been started concerning them, as well as much clearness of thought and penetration.

One of the most pleasant features of the book is the hopefulness of its anticipations for human progress; supported as they are by acute and ingenious reasoning. Much stress is laid upon that steady, though imperceptible, development of the sense of right and of social obligations, which has caused "slavery and serfdom to vanish out of Europe." Nor does it seem to him a thing unreasonable or chimerical to expect that all men shall at length, "as a general rule, be wise and good." "It will be easier," he urges—(though, by the way, it is the Utopian Clarence who here speaks)—"for the many to be wise and good than for the few. Think well of it; it is more surprising that there should be one Phocion in Athens, than that there should be a city of just men." (p. 153). If this be thought an idle fancy in one who regards Christianity as only one of the many contributing forces to human culture rather than the sovereign help and remedy of human weakness and sin, at least the following, on the bearing of mechanical improvements and inventions upon the poorer classes, will be regarded as suggestive of much that is bright and cheering:—

"Our mechanical inventions have been accused of lending their aid principally to the men of capital and the men of wealth, and thus widening the breach between the rich and the poor. The accusation is unfounded, and for this reason. Whatever is gained in the lower stages of civilization—as the decent healthy mode of life—is of far more importance than additions afterwards made to refinement or luxury. Every addition to the comfort of the poor man approximates his condition to that of the rich, far more than any addition to the rich man's luxury can still further remove him from the condition of the poor. Therefore, our great mechanical inventions, by multiplying homely commodities (as they have done to a surprising extent) for the lower classes, do far more towards raising them, than they can do towards raising still higher the already civilized classes. A man is little better than a beast without certain essentials of clothing and habitation. These being obtained, subsequent improvements in his condition are of less importance. More is done for the poor by multiplying cotton garments, than can be done for the rich by substituting silk for cotton. Every brick that is laid in a poor man's cottage, is of vastly more importance to him than any amount of decorative architecture can possibly be to the man who has already a sound roof over his head" (pp. 252, 253).

The remainder of the volume, comprising about 200 pages, is occupied with two discussions, the first, on the *Development of the Individual Consciousness*; the second, on the *Development of Society*. These are fitly preceded by a discourse on *Creation viewed as a Manifestation of the Divine Idea*, and the argument involved for the *Existence of God*. That argument is in fact the ordinary one from design; only, divested of those features which have not without reason led to a question as to its real validity. It is in the unity of all things; in the fact that the universe is no mere aggregate of elements, but "that the whole is as necessary to the parts as the parts to the whole," that the author rests the weight of his proof. Isolated forces and tendencies, if indeed they can be conceived of at all, can be as well conceived of without a Creator as with one; but there are no such things as naked matter or forces in nature. "The relations between them are of the essence of the thing, or the force. Whatever we call a thing or force is such only by reason of those relations." And the ultimate unity, how else can we conceive of it, than as a *manifested idea*? And how conceive of an idea, a thought, save as existing in a Creative Mind? Mr. Smith has done good service in showing that the argument is perfectly capable of being conducted without involving with it the notions of design or adaptation in the sense in which these terms are used of human action. "The term *design*," he well remarks, "should, in this argument, be limited to the acting on a plan; not incautiously extended to the peculiar operation of thought by which a plan is constructed. We start from the idea of the whole." And while the theory of adaptation, as ordinarily put, might be deemed applicable to the bulk of phenomena, there are others which seem absolutely to refuse to be brought under such a law. Why are some cattle horned, others not? Why have certain male mammals rudimentary, undeveloped testis? Why do we find in the foot of the horse the indications of an organism impossible to it in the actual construction of its hoof? Hosts of questions like these may be put, and he who looks only for adaptive purposes of utility will in vain puzzle himself in searching for an answer; while he who seeks rather to find some expression of a Divine thought even in the meanest works of creation, will be able probably even in such apparently fantastic workings of nature, some indications of the mind of God. Equally careful too is the author in dealing with the conception of a Divine mind. An objector urges that there is the same difficulty with the unity of the Divine mind, as with that of the human, or of the universe. Will not logic compel us to seek an origin for that likewise?

"I know (he writes) from my own consciousness, what I mean by the embracing of a whole in thought, and the acting according to that thought. But if I use this analogy (as I am compelled to do) to explain the world, or render it intelligible to myself, I am at once in possession of a truth—or have at once advanced to a proposition—which forbids all further use of the analogy. I cannot ask myself how a creative thought was ever generated. Some point of similarity there must be between the human and the divine mind, or I could not speak at all of creative mind; but having once arrived at this thought of a creative mind, the conclusion immediately follows, that, if there is a point of similarity between it and the human mind, there is also an essential difference" (p. 417).

Beyond this it is impossible by the light of reason to penetrate, and we are indebted to Mr. Smith for any help he has contributed towards setting the question in a clear light. It is one that, not only among ourselves, but in a very remarkable degree, as our missionaries testify, among our Asiatic subjects, has assumed immense importance. We hope shortly to call the attention of our readers to an extremely interesting work by Mr. Rowland Williams on Hindooism; and we may then perhaps take the opportunity of showing how it has been necessary to treat the discussion of the subject in dealing with the very subtle and speculative people of Hindoostan.

We shall not attempt any criticism of the psychological disquisition, or that treating of the development of society. It would convey us far beyond our limits to do so. The former, dealing with a difficult problem, is written with clearness and without pedantry. We would just remark, however, that we hold decidedly with the author, that even the most elementary consciousness of the infant, takes account of sensations as localised in space, in opposition to those who maintain that life commences with "pure subjectivity." Only of course he would not infer that the infant actually educes from the localised sensations the conception of space. Simply the condition of space is involved in the sensations;—to be subsequently evolved and purified as reason develops.

This book would have been better if it had been shorter. The earlier part of the "Diary," though containing much that is beautiful and impressive, deals too largely in the sentimental, and has an air of unhealthiness about it. But

we have said enough to show that it contains much valuable matter, and to some readers it is likely to be useful. If, as we cannot but regret, the author has not been led to the anchorage of Christianity, he is yet not backward in expressing his sense of the debt which mankind owes to it; and his manner of referring to it, when occasionally he is led to mention it, is such as can wound the feelings of no Christian man. The style is remarkably pure, clear, and unaffected; and there is manifest throughout the book a determination to express transparently what is to be said. We will conclude with the following extract:—

"He who believes in God is necessarily an optimist: an optimist, mind you, for that whole of things which embraces the *has been*, the *is*, and the *will be*. I cannot but feel assured that, if the whole plan of our world, as it will finally be developed, could be understood by us, it would be understood as one great and perfect idea. I may not be able to unravel the perplexities which human life, and the social condition of man, present to me; I may not be able to foresee the future, or to trace the way to happier societies; but I know, through faith in Him, that all will finally be revealed to be, and to have been, supremely good." (p. 424).

## Poetry.

### A BIRTHDAY SONG.

BY BERANGER.

[Translated in the *Athenæum*.]

I tilled a garden of my own,  
Where there was many a spreading tree,  
And when I turned my rhyme alone,  
A thousand birds kept tune with me.  
I am grown old—with naught to fill  
The rosy arbours late so gay,  
Let Echo listen, all is still,—  
All the birds are fled away!

"What was your garden?" some one saith,—  
The song, good friend, the land of song.  
Where now a veteran scent of breath  
Beats round the bushes low and long,—  
Its boughs will hardly bud again,  
So many a year hath made them grey—  
I cannot find a single wren—  
All the birds are fled away.

Though queenly Summer on her brow,  
A crown of golden corn may don,  
Though bright full-blooded Autumn glow—  
The singers of their charms are gone.  
Though Spring pour out her flowers again,  
Upon the bank where waters play,  
Though Love itself command a strain,—  
All the birds are fled away!

Scared by the old man's winter time,  
No more they build his cabin near,  
I know it well by every rhyme  
I stammer now, when friends are here.  
Antier, the best in speech of all,  
Sing, thou, of many a gladsome day;—  
To cheat Dame Echo—should she call:  
"All the birds are fled away!"

## Cleanings.

Mr. Kinglake, M.P., is, it is said, proceeding with his work descriptive of the Crimean war.

Mr. Murray advertises the twentieth thousand of Dr. Livingstone's book to be ready to-morrow.

It is stated that Madame Goldschmidt has reconsidered her farewell intentions by singing at Leipzig.

The *Toronto Colonist* states that the free Negroes in Upper Canada contemplate offering to raise a regiment, either to go to India or to serve in Canada.

Dr. David Friedrich Strauss, the author of the "Life of Jesus," has written a work, in two volumes, on Ulrich von Hutten, the champion of the Reformation, which has just left the press.

It is announced from Paris that the "Memoirs" of M. Guizot are to be published in January next. It is believed that they will throw great light on the men and things of the period of 1830 and 1848.

Mr. Gilbert, a well-known publisher in Paternoster-row, in his examination in the Bankruptcy Court the other day, stated that he had sustained considerable loss by the pamphlet "Will the Comet strike the Earth?" though 26,000 copies of it had been sold.

A poor emaciated Irishman, having called in a physician as a forlorn hope, the latter spread a large mustard plaster and clapped it on the poor fellow's breast. Pat, with a tearful eye, looking down upon it, said, "Doother, doother, dear, it's a dale of mustard for so little mate."

The *Inverness Advertiser* illustrates superstition in the Highlands:—"At a funeral which occurred lately at Fort Augustus, the nearest relative of the deceased thrust a small silver coin into the grave, under the impression, it is believed, that unless this had been done the soul of the departed would be refused admittance into heaven."

A worthy clergyman in this city, following the practice of his ministerial brethren, recently preached a very earnest discourse on the hard times, enforcing the duty of retrenchment and economy. Immediately after church the congregation took him at his word by holding a meeting, at which his salary was cut down from 1,000 dollars to 600 dollars.—*New York Post*.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Daily News* gives as a specimen of Chinese-English:—"An old Chinaman whom I am in the habit of talking with says that the Chinese are very glad that Mr. Elegg (Lord Elgin) has come, for 'Mr. Elegg very good man; he no like war. He writee 'chit' (i.e. a letter) to Commissioner Yeh (or, as they pronounce it, 'Yep'). Yep writee chit to Mr. Elegg—writee all same two or three times. Mr. Elegg say, 'You gib 1,000 dollar.' Yep say '900.' By and bye



Yep give 950 dollars; soldier man all go home. Chinaman go back to Canton." It seems to be the climax to all an outside Chinaman's endeavours to go and live at Canton.

According to a letter from Madame Ida Pfeiffer, dated Tana-nariva (Madagascar), June 23rd, and communicated by a Trieste paper, the well-known traveller was very happy there, and highly content with her reception. On the day previous to her writing, she had been summoned to court, to play on the piano, which she had done with so much success that the Queen sent her a quantity of fowl and eggs, as a mark of her satisfaction.

The term crinoline is derived from the Latin word *crinis*, which means the hair of the head. The word in the French language becomes *crin*, and is generally applied to horse-hair. In colloquial Latin, or Latin of the Lower Empire, *crinis* might actually pass into the diminutive *crinola*, and from this we easily form the term crinoline, to signify a fabric of woven hair—a finer and more dainty tissue than the common hair-cloth called by the French *silice*.

DRESS AT THE FRENCH COURT.—The progress of extravagance in dress has provoked a slight counter demonstration on the part of the French Court. Last year it was understood that no lady invited to Compiègne could appear twice in the same dress. This season it has been intimated that the reappearance of a dress once in the course of a week will be not only tolerated but approved. The consequence is that ladies invited to pass a week at Compiègne pack up only eight dresses instead of sixteen.

Women are better judges of character than men. Perhaps masculinity would revolt at that, but I could prove it. Where there was necessity in nature, there was supply; where food was wanted God made provision for the supply of the food, and so women had an instinct for reading character. They might introduce a strange man into the company of a dozen other men and let him sit with them three hours; let them question, cross-question, and examine him. Take him into the company of a dozen ladies, let him sit there an hour, and at the expiration of that time they would tell them ten times as much about him.—*Rev. W. H. Milburn.*

A correspondent of the *Puritan Recorder* (U.S.) gives the following reminiscence of a visit to the house of the Rev. Dr. Raffles:—After tea he took us into his study, and showed us his library of 15,000 autograph letters. We saw a letter of Calvin, of Mary Queen of Scots, of Cromwell—letters of every Sovereign of Europe from Henry VII. to Victoria; and a sweet note, dated "Windsor Castle, 1839," addressed "to my dear aunt on her birthday," wishing her many returns of this anniversary, and "begging to lay at her feet the accompanying bracelet and portrait of myself," concluding with a petition for the richest of heaven's blessings, and "so prays your affectionate niece Victoria R."

[ADVERTISEMENT].—NATURE OUTWITTED.—Mr. Alex. Ross, of No. 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, London, has lately introduced a Fluid which has merely to be put upon the hair of either a lady or a gentleman, when a curl is lastingly obtained. If this indefatigable perfumer were not well known to the public as the inventor of other equally wonderful preparations, faith would hardly be placed in the above statement; but it is beyond dispute, for we have seen its effects upon the straightest and most ungovernable hair. "What an addition to beauty is curling hair" is a remark frequently made, and we fully acquiesced in that opinion when we saw the striking contrast produced in the personal appearance after the application of the Curling Fluid. We are informed, that Mr. Alex. Ross sends it to his customers living at a distance through the Post-office for fifty-four stamps, and that it is packed in plain wrappers; also, that it may be had of all chymists, and of his numerous agents in the provinces, or from his own Establishment, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn, London, at 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per bottle.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 12, at the Palms, Great Malvern, Mrs. T. HENRY TARTLTON, of a daughter.  
Nov. 12, in Limerick, the wife of the Rev. W. TARBOTTON, of a daughter.  
Nov. 13, at Eastwell House, Lewisham-road, the wife of Mr. G. H. FREAN, of a son.  
Nov. 14, at 18, Summer-place, the wife of W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D., of a son.  
Nov. 15, the wife of Mr. A. S. BRADEN, 13, High-street, and 8, Richmond-crescent, Islington, of a daughter.  
Nov. 16, at Sittingbourne, the wife of Mr. EDWARD ROOK, chemist, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 10, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. M'ALL, Mr. JAMES P'WELL, to MARY, daughter of the late Mr. WILLIAM GURDEN.  
Nov. 10, at Portland Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. Alexander M'Laren, B.A., the Rev. J. B. BURT, of Beaulieu, to FRANCES, daughter of the late Rev. JOHN CLARE, of Down-ton, Wilts.  
Nov. 11, at Great George-street Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, HUGH F., eldest son of CHARLTON R. HALL, Esq., of Liverpool, to ISABELLA, daughter of the late ROBERT JOE, Esq., Liverpool, and of St. John's, Newfoundland.  
Nov. 11, at Brunswick Chapel, Sheffield, Mr. JOHN WOOD, Sheffield Moor, to JANE, eldest daughter of the late Rev. JOHN THORPE, Independent Minister, Sheffield.  
Nov. 15, at the Congregational Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. Thomas Boardly Attenborough, minister of the place, Mr. GEO. SHERIFF, coachmaker, to Miss JANE PILGRIM, both of Hawton-road, Newark.

DEATHS.

July 8, killed in action before Delhi JOHN FILMER BLATHWAYT, only son of the late Captain WM. BLATHWAYT, aged thirty-one years.  
August 20, drowned in the wreck of the Dunbar, Captain Green, near Sydney, ALLAN DUNBAR, third son of FREDERICK HEISCH, Esq., of 16, America-square, London, in his eighteenth year.  
Sept. 17, at Delhi, from a gunshot wound in the head while bravely performing his duty and erecting a small battery to protect his men from the enemy in street fighting, EDWARD LEBLE PHILLIPS, Esq., Ensign of the 60th Rifles, aged twenty-two years.  
Nov. 4, GEO. WILSON, eldest son of ROBERT HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Milltown, near Dublin, in his twenty-seventh year.  
Nov. 9, at his residence, in Dublin, Sir ARTHUR CLARKE, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and for many years physician to the Bank of Ireland and to the Metropolitan Police.  
Nov. 10, at Stockland, Devon, universally respected, JAMES WAKLEY, Esq., aged seventy-one years. Was brother to the Coroner for Middlesex, and ex-M.P. for Finsbury.

Nov. 11, at his residence, Thornelee-villa, near Worcester, JOHN ROBERTS, Esq.  
Nov. 13, AGNES CRICHTON, the beloved wife of the Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, D.D., aged sixty-two years.  
Nov. 15, at his residence, Church-hill, Handsworth, the Rev. THOS. MORGAN, successively pastor of the Baptist Churches in Cannon-street and Bond-street, Birmingham, in the eighty-second year of his age.  
Nov. 15, at 1, Abney-villa, Church-street, Stoke Newington, JAMES THEODORE VAUTIN, Esq., late of the Bank of England, in his eighty-second year.  
Nov. 16, Mr. ISAAC FARR MOLLETT, of 27, Nelson-terrace, Stoke Newington-road, aged thirty-six years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Elsewhere we have recorded in considerable detail the monetary features of the past memorable week. The fluctuations on the Stock Exchange were much less violent than might have been expected. But the pressure for money is indicated by the fact that on Thursday Consols for money were exactly 1 per cent. below the price for December—a rate of interest exceeding 15 per cent. On Friday and Saturday the market was weak, but not materially lower. On Monday the funds opened at the closing prices of Saturday, but some large sales by the Bank broker subsequently caused a depression. On the whole, however, the market continues to exhibit extraordinary firmness. There are fewer expressions of impatience at the value of money, from a conviction that it will be no dearer, and that the turning point has been reached.

To-day there has been considerable fluctuation on the Stock Exchange. Consols opened at a further decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  but, notwithstanding the news of the stoppage of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company, the market improved. After a total rise of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. from the first quotations of the morning, the market finally closed  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. higher than yesterday. To account for the advance, a report was circulated that the Bank of France are about to issue notes of as low a denomination as 50f., or 2l. each—a measure which, like an issue of 1l. notes here, would probably tend to release a large mass of coin now required for circulation. In the best informed quarters, however, no information pointing to the immediate adoption of such a measure has yet been received. At the Bank of England to-day the demand for money, though still active, was less pressing than yesterday; the demand has been greatly promoted of late by the provision made by Irish bankers. Further parcels of sovereigns, between 150,000l. and 200,000l. are stated to have been despatched to Ireland to-day. On the other hand, about 160,000l. in coin was received back from Scotland, where the late bank panic is rapidly subsiding.

Foreign Stocks are heavy. Business in the Railway Share Market has been active, but prices have, in most instances, again receded to the extent of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 per cent. The foreign lines are very inactive. Mining Shares are flat. Joint Stock Bank Shares are inactive.

The Bank stock of bullion is now brought down to 7,170,508l.; last week's return showing the enormous decrease of 1,327,272l. It is stated that the Bank so far has exceeded the regular issue of notes, under the Act of 1844, to the extent of about 550,000l., and that the aggregate excess is estimated not to exceed between two and three millions. A large mass of securities are daily arriving at maturity and withdrawn; and as the Bank is also selling stock, funds are thus being obtained in the ordinary way to meet the demand. The Bank of England sold for delivery a day or two hence an amount of Consols which is computed by some of the best informed persons at not less than half a million.

The amount of gold shipped on board the *Essex*, which sailed from Melbourne for London on the 6th of September, is as much as 105,255 ounces, or about 421,000l. The *Seringapatam* had also sailed for Liverpool, on the 15th of August, with 12,108 ounces, worth 48,700l. Including the 525,000l. which is expected immediately at Southampton from Alexandria, a total of one million sterling in Australian gold is shown to be approaching our shores. The *Essex* has now been seventy-two days at sea, and the *Seringapatam* ninety-three days.

It is said that the arrangement for the United steamer *Africa*, which left Liverpool for New York, on Monday, to call at Cape Race, so that the news of the suspension of the Bank Charter Act might be telegraphed from Newfoundland, has been defeated by the Admiralty agent not having attempted to send the requisite authority to her commander until two hours after the vessel had sailed. The *Vanderbilt*, however, which left Southampton on the same day, has been ordered to touch at that point.

The commercial accounts from Bombay are satisfactory. At Calcutta a favourable turn of about 2 per cent. appears to have taken place in the rate of exchange.

In the produce-markets during the week business has been almost suspended, and prices are again generally lower. On Saturday, however, there was less disposition to force sales.

The trade reports from the manufacturing districts are adverse. In Manchester great caution is exercised and very little business is doing. The iron trade of South Staffordshire, notwithstanding the absence or suspension of American orders, remains steady, and prices are maintained by the first makers. The riband and watch trades of Coventry are depressed. The suspension of Messrs. Bennoth, Twentymah, and Co., has inflicted considerable injury upon the riband manufacture, while the suspension of American orders has completely crippled the watch trade. The Nottingham lace trade continues exceedingly depressed, a very small amount of business having been transacted during the week; machinery very generally is working short time; much of it, indeed, is stopped altogether; the warehouses, also, are working short time. The Leicester hosiery trade, as respects home manufacture, is satisfactory. In Leeds there is an almost entire cessation of business, though there has been no attempt even to insinuate that the local trade is unsound; nothing doing in the warehouses, and manufacturers generally are curtailing their productions. Business in Halifax is almost at a standstill. There is a general adoption of the short time system in the mills, and on Friday the Messrs. Crossley reduced their establishment to four days a-week. Other firms have done the same, with the prospect of a still further reduction.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$	212 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	211	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	211	211	211
Bank Stock	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Excise and Sinking	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£21,141,065	Proprietors' Capital	£14,653,000
		Reserve	5,304,356
		Public Deposits	5,314,659
		Other Deposits	12,935,344
		Seven Day and other	838,075
		Bills	—
			£27,020,434
			£27,020,434

Nov. 12, 1857. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 13, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

MURTO, J. J., W. J., and R. W., East London Iron Works, Cambridge-road, Mile-end, millwrights, December 10; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.  
FRANCIS A. B., and AUGUST G., Cheapists, warehousemen, November 24, December 24; solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.  
WILLIAMS, J., Beer-lane, shipping agent, November 27, December 21; solicitors, Messrs. Turnley and Lumscombe, Cannon-street.  
HANNAFORD, T. B., Trevalga-wharf, Ratcliffe-croft, Middlesex, slate merchant, November 27, December 21; solicitors, Messrs. Ellis, Phillips, and Bannister, Clement's-lane, City.  
NEWBAM, H., Newgate-street, dealer in photographic apparatus and material, November 26, December 22; solicitor, Mr. Bailey, Tokenhouse-yard.  
CRISTALL, W., Goldsmith-terrace, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, ship's chandler, November 24, December 16; solicitor, Mr. Tampion, Fenchurch-street.  
SAMSON, L., Houndditch, merchant, December 1 and 23; solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst, Son, and Morris, Old Jewry.  
MASON, J., Great Chapel-street, Westminister, tobacconist, November 25, December 23; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers.  
SLEIGH, B. W. A., late of the Strand, newspaper proprietor, November 24, December 21; solicitor, Mr. Fisher, King-street, Cheap-side.  
DECKER, T. S., Wardour-street, St. James's, upholsterer, November 23, December 20; solicitor, Mr. Evans, John-street, Bedford-row.  
KENWAY, P., Three King-court, Lombard-street, commission agent, November 28, December 21; solicitors, Messrs. Reece, Wilkins, and Blyth, St. Swithen's-lane.  
GREEN, W., University-street, Tottenham-court-road, builder, November 24, December 21; solicitors, Messrs. Dimmock and Burbey, Suffolk-lane, Cannon-street, and Mr. Stuckey, Brighton.  
GRANGER, W., Wolverhampton, licensed victualler, November 26, December 17; solicitors, Mr. Mason, Bilston, and Messrs. James and Kniht, Birmingham.  
BECKETT, W. H., Kidderminster, innkeeper, November 26, December 16; solicitors, Messrs. Saunders and Son, Kidderminster, and Messrs. James and Knight, Birmingham.  
HAWKESFORD, D. and J., Bilston, Staffordshire, screw manufacturers, November 28, December 14; solicitors, Mr. Hall, Bilston, and Messrs. James and Knight, Birmingham.  
MARPLES, T., Litchurch, Derbyshire, millstone manufacturer, November 24, December 18; solicitor, Mr. Gamble, Derby.  
AULTON, W., and BUTLER, J. S., Nottingham, lace manufacturers, November 27, December 13; solicitors, Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, Nottingham.  
LILLY, O. M., and McDOWALL, E. E., Bristol, timber merchants, November 24, December 22; solicitors, Mr. Harris and Mr. Bevan, Bristol.



Dodd, J., Lilanally, Breconshire, haydealer, November 24, December 22; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.  
 JOHNSON, J., Wakefield, upholsterer, November 26, December 18; solicitors, Mr. Taylor, Wakefield, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.  
 SWIRE, W., BLAIR, J., SWIRE, E., and WITTON, J., Barden, Yorkshire, builders, November 27, December 18; solicitors, Messrs. Terry, Watson, and Watson, Bradford, and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.  
 BLACKETT, J., Leeds, grocer, November 26, December 18; solicitor, Mr. Simpson, Leeds.  
 BARTON, B., Leeds, grocer, November 30, December 21; solicitor, Mr. Barrett, Leeds.  
 HYDE, T. R., Chester, clothier, November 26, December 17; solicitor, Mr. Livett, Manchester.  
 MACKAY, J., Liverpool, timber merchant, November 27, December 24; solicitor, Mr. Peel, Liverpool.  
 MACKAY, J., Liverpool, timber merchant, November 27, December 24; solicitor, Mr. Peel, Liverpool.  
 WOOD, J. B., and TARRANT, W., Liverpool, Merchants, November 27, December 17; solicitor, Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.  
 ORMESHER, J. and W., Manchester and Blackley, Lancashire, silk manufacturers, November 23, December 14; solicitors, Messrs. Boote and Jellicorse, Manchester.  
 CHAPMAN, J., Hartlepool, grocer, November 23, December 22; solicitors, Mr. Harwood, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, and Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 SEYMOUR, M., Llangenneck, Carmarthen, and Rodridge Colliery, Durham, and SEYMOUR, M., Rodridge Colliery, brick-makers, November 27, December 22; solicitors, Mr. Crosby, Church-court, Old Jewry, and Mr. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, November 17, 1857.

#### BANKRUPTS.

FROOD, A., Liverpool, draper, November 30, December 28; solicitor, Mr. Rymer, Liverpool.  
 WESTON, M., jun., and WESTON, F., Manchester, cheese factors, November 27, December 18; solicitors, Messrs. Cobbett and Wheeler, Manchester.  
 NUTTALL, R. D., Aintree, near Liverpool, licensed victualler, November 30, December 28; solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.  
 SMITH, R., Winchester, farmer, December 1, January 8; solicitors, Messrs. Walker and Jerwood, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.  
 SEAMEN, G., Eton, grocer, December 2 and 23; solicitors, Mr. Howard, Nicholas-lane, City.  
 DAY, T., Essex, victualler, December 2 and 21; solicitor, Mr. Jones, Gresham-street, City.  
 HAWKINS, J., Deptford, licensed victualler, December 1 and 23; solicitors, Messrs. Peddell, Chapside.  
 MILES, W., Mark-lane, London, corn and wool merchant, December 1 and 24; solicitors, Messrs. G. and E. Hilcary, Fenchurch-buildings.  
 SHERWOOD, J., Faversham and Sittingbourne, Kent, watchmaker, November 26, December 29; solicitor, Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings.  
 SCHWANE, H., Liverpool, merchant, November 30, December 30; solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes, Bateson, and Lowndes, Liverpool.  
 COOKE, G., Leeds, grocer, November 27, December 18; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.  
 MANN, J., Plymouth, ironmonger, December 3, January 14; solicitors, Messrs. Edmonds and Sons, Plymouth, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.  
 POOLE, J., Wellington, Somersetshire, innkeeper, November 24, December 17; solicitors, Mr. Rodham, Wellington, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.  
 GUBBINS, J., Clymmer, Glamorganshire, grocer, November 30, January 5; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Gilling.  
 BARTLETT, J. B., and BARTLETT, W. A., Bristol, tailors, November 30, January 4; solicitors, Messrs. Abbott and Lucas, Bristol.  
 FARNSWORTH, J., Codnor, Derbyshire, joiner, November 27, December 18; solicitor, Mr. Sollory, Nottingham.  
 JOHNSON, M., Hyde-park, boarding-house keeper, December 1 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry.  
 TRUE, R., Lincoln, butcher, November 27, December 18; solicitor, Mr. Brown, Lincoln.  
 COLLIN, J., Fordham, Cambridgeshire, horse dealer, December 1 and 29; solicitor, Mr. Henry, Chancery-lane.  
 BARNARD, T., Woolwich, tallow-chandler, November 27, December 31; solicitors, Messrs. Venning, Naylor, and Robins, Tokenhouse-yard.  
 SANDERS, R., Doughty-street, Gray's-inn-road, builder, December 2 and 23; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry.  
 HERNIMAN, N., Bishopgate-street, merchant, November 30, December 21; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.

### Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 16.

Our market has been in a very unsettled state since the publication of the French decree, permitting the export of grain and flour, and having a large supply of wheat this morning from our own growers, prices were fully 4s per quarter lower than on Monday last, and at this reduction little was sold. The demand for foreign wheat was very limited, although 3s per quarter less would have been taken. Norfolk flour sold 35s per sack, but went off very slowly. Fine malting barley was 4s to 5s cheaper, and grinding and distilling 3s per quarter. Beans and peas dull, and 2s cheaper. The arrivals of oats were large; the trade was dull at 1s per quarter decline. Linseed tending downwards in value; cakes without alteration.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	48 to 52	Dantzic	58 to 60
Ditto White	50 54	Konigsberg, Red	48 62
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	40 54
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	40 54
Scotch	36 42	Danish and Holstein	40 52
Rye	36 40	East Friesland	40 42
Barley, malting	30 40	Petersburg	48 52
Distilling	30 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	67 70	Polish Odessa	48 50
Beans, Mazagan	—	Marianopoli	48 52
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	38 40
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	50 56
Peas, White	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	30 33
Gray	40 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	40 42	Danish	28 32
Boilers	42 44	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	48 50	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 25
Oats (English feed)	21 26	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	36 38
Sack of 280lbs	45 47	Pigeon	38 40
Linseed, English	54 57	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	54 57	Peas, White	38 42
Black Sea	56 58	Oats—	—
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 25
Cannaryseed	80 100	Jahde	19 25
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	19 22
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	21 24
German	—	Swedish	22 23
French	—	Petersburg	20 23
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 140	—	Now York	26 30
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 70 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	48 50
Rapeseed, 150 lbs to 170 lbs per ton	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	42 48

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 16.—As yet the seedsmen refrain from buying cloverseed, and those out of stock will have to purchase freely when the season approaches; meantime, there are no pressing sellers of fine qualities. Trefoil remains stationary, and not much on sale. Canary seed was in moderate supply, and prices were in favour of the buyers. The high rate of discount prevents much business in linseed, and prices are almost nominal; some relief, however, is now looked for by the expansion of bank-note circulation.

There was only a moderate supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market, and its general quality was very middling. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were by no means extensive as to number, and there was a decided falling off in their weight and quality. All breeds sold steadily, at an advance in the quotations of Monday last, of 2d per 8lbs. The general top figure for beef was 4s 10d per 8lbs; but a few very prime Scots realised 5s per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 3,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Ireland, 400 oxen; and from Scotland, 47 Scots. For the time of year, the supply of sheep was limited and in but middling condition. Although skins and rough fat are falling in price, the mutton trade ruled steady at our full quotations; indeed, in some instances, prices had an upward tendency. The general top figure for Downs was 5s 4d, but a few very superior ones realised 5s 6d per 8lbs. From Ireland, 210 sheep were in the market. The supply of calves was very moderate, and the veal trade ruled brisk at 4d to 8d per 8lbs above last Monday's currency. The top quotation for veal was 5s 4d per 8lbs. Pigs, the supply of which was only moderate, sold readily at very full prices.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

There was only a moderate supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market, and its general quality was very middling. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were by no means extensive as to number, and there was a decided falling off in their weight and quality. All breeds sold steadily, at an advance in the quotations of Monday last, of 2d per 8lbs. The general top figure for beef was 4s 10d per 8lbs; but a few very prime Scots realised 5s per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire were 3,000 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 300 of various breeds; from Ireland, 400 oxen; and from Scotland, 47 Scots. For the time of year, the supply of sheep was limited and in but middling condition. Although skins and rough fat are falling in price, the mutton trade ruled steady at our full quotations; indeed, in some instances, prices had an upward tendency. The general top figure for Downs was 5s 4d, but a few very superior ones realised 5s 6d per 8lbs. From Ireland, 210 sheep were in the market. The supply of calves was very moderate, and the veal trade ruled brisk at 4d to 8d per 8lbs above last Monday's currency. The top quotation for veal was 5s 4d per 8lbs. Pigs, the supply of which was only moderate, sold readily at very full prices.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	2 to 3	Pr. coarse woolled	4	2 to 4
Second quality	3	6 3 10	Prime Southdown	5	0 5 4
Prime large oxen	4	0 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	4	2 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6 4 10	Prime small	4	10 5 4
Coarse inf. sheep	3	2 3 6	Large hogs	4	0 4 6
Second quality	3	8 4 0	Neat sm. porkers	4	8 5 2

Lambs, 0s 6d to 0s 8d.

Suckling calves, 23s. to 30s; Quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 16.

The supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets are moderate. Generally speaking the demand is steady, and prices are well supported.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3	2 to 3	Inf. mutton	3	0 to 3
Middling ditto	3	2 3 4	Middling ditto	3	6 4 0
Prime large do.	3	6 3 10	Prime ditto	4	2 4 8
Do. small do.	4	0 4 4	Veal	3	8 4 8
Large pork	3	6 4 4	Small pork	4	6 5 4

Lambs, 0s 6d to 0s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Nov. 17.

TEA.—This market has slightly improved, common congon having advanced 1d per lb., with the usual prompt.

SUGAR.—The inquiry has been active for good grocery qualities, at an advance of about 3s per cwt. on the lowest prices current last week. There is, however, little disposition shown on the part of holders to effect sales. In the refined market a fair inquiry has sprung up for dried goods, and an advance on dried goods may be quoted of 2s 6d to 3s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—For plantation Ceylon there is a steady demand, and last Tuesday's rates have been refused by holders. Some few sales have been effected at a slight improvement.

RICE.—The market is dull, and little improvement can be noted in value.

RUSS.—Business is very inactive, and no sale of importance has been reported.

FRUIT.—Prices remain steady. There is yet little inquiry for new currants, and good qualities fully maintain their value.

SALTETRE.—The market is inactive, no sales having been reported.

TALLOW.—The market is flat, and very few sales have been effected. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted 50s; all the year, 48s 6d; January to March, 50s per cwt. South American, 46s 6d; Australian beef, 51s 6d per cwt.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 16.

—Since Monday last the arrivals of potatoes, coastwise and by railway, have been only moderate. From abroad, we have received a full average supply, viz.: 49 tons from Ostend, 40 tons from Hambro', 60 tons from Rotterdam, 386 tons from Louvain, 72 tons from Nieuport, 4 tons from Bremen, 412 tons from Antwerp, 143 tons from Glückstadt, 100 tons from Bruges, 2 tons from Harlingen, and 100 tons from Groningen. The trade is generally inactive, as follows: York regents 130s to 160s; Kent and Essex do., 110s to 160s; Scotch, 100s to 130s; Do. cups, 75s to 85s; Lincoln, 80s to 140s; Belgian and Dutch, 70s to 80s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 16.—We have passed another dull week, but the appearances towards the close were of a more encouraging character, arising from impressions that the worst of the commercial pressure had passed, and that the change in the position of monetary affairs would gradually lead to confidence, and impart a healthier tone to business. Of better, we have to report that the dealings in Irish were on a very limited scale; fine quality was sold to a moderate extent at full prices, but all other kinds were only in retail request at a decline of about 2s per cwt. Best foreign was 4s per cwt. dearer, being in short supply. Bacon; Irish, Hambro', and English 1s to 2s per cwt. cheaper, and in slow demand. In hams no change. Lard less sought after and 1s to 2s per cwt. lower.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 14.—Supplies of most things are now greater than the demand. Trade is not near so good as it has been, and prices are falling. Peas still consist of Marie Louise, Glou Moreau, Duchesse d'Angoulême, Craasane, Jean de Witte, and Chaumontel. Large importations of foreign produce also continue to arrive. There is still a good supply of fiberts, which fetch from 30s to 35s per 100lbs. Kent coals continue good; prices range about the same as last week. Barcelona nuts fetch 22s per bushel; and Brazil, 18s ditto. The orange season has now commenced in good earnest; they are likely to be abundant and good. Among vegetables are French beans and cauliflowers; the latter realising from 2s 6d to 3s 6d per dozen. Cucumbers are plentiful. Spanish onions may now be had at from 1s to 2s 6d per dozen. Potatoes are greatly diseased. Cut flowers consist of orchids, gardenias, heliotropes, geraniums, violets, mignonette, heaths, camellias, chrysanthemums, and roses.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 16.—The market exhibits a firmer appearance; and as the pressure in the money market subsides, a revival of trade may be anticipated. Prices for the best hops continue steady, about at last week's currency. Inferior qualities show a downward tendency, with scarcely any demand.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 16.—Owing to the depressed state of the discount market, and the heaviness with which the public sales of colonial wool are progressing, our market has become dull in the extreme, and a fall of from 2d to 2½d per lb. has taken place in the quotations. Even at that decline it is almost impossible to effect a sale.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 16.—Since our last report, the arrivals of tallow have been extensive, and numerous fluctuations have taken place in the quotations. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 50s per cwt. Town tallow, 52s per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 28 10d per 8 lbs.

### Advertisements.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST. CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE, USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A well-selected stock always on hand.

MATTHEW HENRY CHAFFIN

(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY)

66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court,

London, close to the Princess's Theatre.

Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.

Established 1820.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this Starch is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

SAUSAGES.—Genuine Home-made Pork 11d.; Beef, 7d. per lb.

DOSSETOR and SON, Butchers, 5, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, W.C.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—A safe and certain remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and other Affections of the Throat and Chest. In Incipient Consumption, Asthma, and Winter Cough, they are unfailing. Being free from every hurtful ingredient, they may be taken by the most delicate female or the youngest child; while the Public Speaker and Professional Singer will find them invaluable in allaying the hoarseness and irritation incidental to vocal exertion, and also a powerful auxiliary in the production of melodious enunciation.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B. To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

IMPORTANT TO CLERGYMEN, PUBLIC SPEAKERS, AND SINGERS.

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